

HSC 2023

English 1st Paper Question Bank

(Short Syllabus)



UDVASH

academic & admission care



ঐন্দ্রমিত্র আলোর মাঝে
দেখো তোমার মুখ;
জীবন মানে সংগ্রাম
আর বিজয় মানে সুখ।

We Rise By Lifting Others

HSC 2023

English 1st Paper

Question Bank

Overall Management

Udvash English Team

Cover Design

Md. Rakib Hossen

Text Formatting

Motaher, Ripon

Inspiration and Cooperation

Mahmudul Hasan Sohag
Muhammad Abul Hasan Liton

Gratitude

Every team member of
Udvash-Unmesh-Uttoron Education Family

Publication

Udvash Academic And Admission Care

Publication Period

March, 2023

Online Distributor

rokomari.com



We Rise By Lifting Others

Copyright © Udvash

All rights are reserved. No part of this book should be reproduced, copied, distributed or transmitted by any means including photocopying, recording, electronic or mechanical means without the written permission of the organization. Appropriate legal action will be taken if this condition is violated.

উৎসর্গ

অ-আ, ক-খ, ইংরেজি বর্ণমালা কিংবা গণিতের
নামতা গোনা যাঁর হাত ধরে প্রথম শেখা। যাঁর
চোখে চোখ রেখে আমরা দেখেছি নিজকে জয়ের
প্রথম স্বপ্ন। যাঁর নিরলস চেষ্টায় আমরা বুঝতে শুরু
করেছি পরিবার, পরিবার থেকে সমাজ, সমাজ থেকে
রাষ্ট্র আর রাষ্ট্র থেকে বিশ্বকে।

হ্যাঁ, বলছি জীবনের প্রথম শিক্ষকের কথা যাঁর ব্যয়িত
শ্রম এবং ত্যাগের কারণেই আজকের আমরা...

We Rise By Lifting Others

Index

Short Syllabus 2023

Sl	Topic	Page
01	Multiple Choice and Short Questions	01-78
02	Information Transfer/Flow Chart	79-104
03	Summary Writing	105-115
04	Cloze Test With Clues (Unseen)	116-127
05	Cloze Test Without Clues (Unseen)	128-138
06	Rearranging (Unseen)	139-158
07	Interpreting Graph/Chart	159-167
08	Story Writing	168-171
09	Writing Informal Letter	172-173
10	9 Board Questions of 2022 (Short Syllabus)	174-202
11	Model Tests similar to Board Questions- 3 sets	203-215

Gmail

পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা-ই পারে পৃথিবীকে আরও সুন্দর করতে...

Dear learners,

We hope this year's "HSC-2023 Question Bank" will be beneficial for you even more than before. Utmost efforts have been given to keep the book errorless. However, if any such error is found and come to your notice, do kindly inform us through the email address below, so that we might continue our efforts to the future editions.

Email : solution.udvash@gmail.com

Following things have to be mentioned in the email:

- (i) Subject name of "HSC 2023 Question Bank",
- (ii) Version (Bangla/English), (iii) Page Number
- (iv) Question number/Line Number (v) What the error is
- (vi) What should it be according to your opinion?

Example: HSC 2023 Question Bank, English 1st Paper, Page-29, Question Numer-A (d), given that, 'unlawful' but it should be 'authorized'.

Any other suggestion to improve the quality will be appreciated sincerely. At last, we pray to almighty Allah for your success.

Best regards
Udvash English Team

Revised Mark Distribution HSC Exam 2023 (Short Syllabus)**Total Marks:100****Reading (60 marks)**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 01. A. Multiple choice questions | 0.5 × 10 = 05 |
| B. Short answer questions | 3 × 5 = 15 |
| 02. Information transfer/flow chart | 1 × 5 = 05 |
| 03. Summary writing | 1 × 10 = 10 |
| 04. Cloze test with clues (unseen) | 0.5 × 10 = 5 |
| 05. Cloze test without clues (unseen) | 1 × 10 = 10 |
| 06. Rearranging (unseen) | 10 |

Guided Writing (40 marks)

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| 07. Interpreting Graph/chart | 15 |
| 08. Story writing | 15 |
| 09. Writing informal letter | 10 |

Question NO: 01

Multiple choice & Short questions

How to Answer

Question No 1(A): Multiple Choice Question

প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত seen passage- এর উপর ভিত্তি করে MCQ থাকবে। MCQ গুলো passage এর Line, Vocabulary অথবা Basic Grammar (Part of speech) অংশ থেকে আসতে পারে। প্রতিটি MCQ-এর জন্য চারটি অপশন দেওয়া থাকবে। সঠিক অপশনটি উত্তরের জন্য বেছে নিতে হবে। উত্তরের জন্য সম্পূর্ণ প্রশ্নটি লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই। শুধু প্রশ্ন নম্বর ও সঠিক অপশনটি লিখলেই চলবে। যেমন:

01. (a) What is the capital of Bangladesh?

- (i) Rajshahi (ii) Khulna (iii) Dhaka (iv) Chattogram

এক্ষেত্রে উত্তরে তোমাকে লিখতে হবে:

Ans. to question no. 01

(a) (iii) Dhaka ...

Question No 1(B): Short Answer Question

প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত seen passage-এর ওপর ভিত্তি করে ৫ টি প্রশ্ন দেওয়া থাকবে। প্রশ্নগুলো open ended এবং close ended দুই ধরনেরই হতে পারে। open ended question গুলো সাধারণত উচ্চতর দক্ষতামূলক হয়ে থাকে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের জন্য ৩ নম্বর করে মোট ১৫ নম্বর থাকবে। প্রাসঙ্গিক ও সংক্ষেপে প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

Some Tricks

Multiple Choice Question অংশে উত্তর করতে নিম্নোক্ত পদক্ষেপগুলো অনুসরণ করতে পারো:

- (i) প্রথমে Passage টি সম্পূর্ণ না পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলো দেখবে।
(ii) প্রশ্নে কিছু Keywords নিজের মতো করে বাছাই করবে।

What are Keywords!?

Keywords এমন কিছু শব্দ যেগুলো তোমাকে প্রশ্নের উত্তর Passage এর ঠিক কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করতে সাহায্য করবে।

Example:

Question: How was the assembly shut down?

Keywords in this question might be: the assembly, shut down

(iii) Keywords শনাক্ত করার পরে তুমি Passage-টি দ্রুতগতিতে পড়তে থাকো ঐ Keyword গুলো Passage এর ঠিক কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করার জন্য।

(iv) ঐ দুটি শব্দ তুমি Passage এর ঠিক যেখানে পাবে, সেখানেই থেমে যাবে। দেখবে, তোমার প্রশ্নের উত্তর ঠিক ঐখানেই তোমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করছে!

Short Question Answer করার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত পদক্ষেপগুলো অনুসরণ করতে পারো:

- (i) প্রথমে Passage টি সম্পূর্ণ না পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলো দেখবে।
- (ii) প্রশ্নে কিছু Keywords নিজের মতো করে বাছাই করবে।

What are Keywords!?

Keywords এমন কিছু শব্দ যেগুলো তোমাকে প্রশ্নের উত্তর Passage এর কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করতে সাহায্য করবে।

Example:

Question: What was the intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law?

Keywords in this question might be: intention, Martial Law

- (iii) Keywords শনাক্ত করার পরে তুমি Passage টি দ্রুতগতিতে পড়তে থাকো ঐ Keyword গুলো Passage এর ঠিক কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করার জন্য।
- (iv) ঐ দুটি শব্দ তুমি Passage এর ঠিক যেখানে পাবে সেখানেই থেমে যাবে। দেখবে, তোমার প্রশ্নের উত্তর ঠিক ঐখানেই তোমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করছে!
- (v) এখানেই শেষ নয়। প্রশ্ন উত্তর করার ক্ষেত্রে সেখানে যে Tense এর ব্যবহার হয়েছে তুমিও একই Tense ব্যবহার করবে।
- (vi) Passage এ হুবহু উত্তর থাকলেও তুমি কিছুটা পরিবর্তন করে লেখার চেষ্টা করবে। যেমন, Vocabulary-এর পরিবর্তন, Sentence Structure-এর পরিবর্তন ইত্যাদি।
- (vii) প্রশ্নের প্রদত্ত Format অনুযায়ী তুমি তোমার উত্তর তৈরি করবে। সেটা কেমন!?

Question: What was the intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law?

Your answer should be like this way...

Answer: The intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law was ...

Seen Passage-01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heavy heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights. What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony! The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952 even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six-point movement, our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

Board Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

[SB'22]

- (a) The word 'grief' refers to ____.
- (i) pleasure (ii) sadness (iii) severe pain (iv) surprise
- (b) The phrase 'aware of' in the second sentence indicates ____.
- (i) think of (ii) conscious of (iii) free of (iv) sure of
- (c) How many cities have been mentioned here?
- (i) two (ii) seven (iii) four (iv) five
- (d) The people of Bengal voted for ____.
- (i) the Awami League (ii) the Muslim League
(iii) Ayub Khan (iv) Yahya Khan
- (e) Why did Ayub Khan declare Martial Law?
- (i) to enslave us (ii) to serve us (iii) to develop this state (iv) to win the election
- (f) When was the Six-Point-movement launched?
- (i) in 1970 (ii) in 1966 (iii) in 1990 (iv) in 1958
- (g) Who fell from power after the movement of 1969?
- (i) Ayub Khan (ii) Yahya Khan (iii) Shahbaz Khan (iv) Tikka Khan
- (h) The word 'torture' in line 10 indicates ____.
- (i) physical comfort (ii) physical and mental pain
(iii) mental peace (iv) feeling of boredom
- (i) How many years did the people of Bengal pass in agony?
- (i) 25 years (ii) 24 years (iii) 30 years (iv) 23 years
- (j) During the Six-Point-movement, people were shot dead on ____.
- (i) 7 March (ii) 26 March (iii) 16 December (iv) 7 June

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) sadness (b) (ii) conscious of (c) (iv) five (d) (i) the Awami League
(e) (i) to enslave us (f) (ii) in 1966 (g) (i) Ayub Khan
(h) (ii) physical and mental pain (i) (iv) 23 years (j) (iv) 7 June

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- (a) The speaker (Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman) showed all—attitude towards the Pakistani rulers.
- (i) adamant (ii) negligent (iii) aristocratic (iv) compromising
- (b) The speaker had the majority but he wanted to have a—with the Pakistani rulers.
- (i) friendly atmosphere (ii) fruitful discussion
(iii) political encounter (iv) secret meeting
- (c) President Yahya Khan was—with/of the speaker.
- (i) on good term (ii) neglectful (iii) merciful (iv) heedful
- (d) The history of twenty-three years is full of—
- (i) mystery and joy (ii) grief and achievement
(iii) pain, pangs and plight (iv) confusion and conflict
- (e) What does the phrase 'a heart overflowing with grief' in the passage refer to?
- (i) a pensive mood (ii) a jocund mind (iii) an angered heart (iv) a relieved mind

B. Answer the following questions.

[DB'22]

- (a) "People of Bangladesh now want to be free."—Explain the line in context of the passage.
 (b) How can a country get economic, political and cultural freedom?
 (c) Why is 1966 important for us?
 (d) Do you know the period mentioned as the "twenty three tragic years?" Why was the period termed as tragic? Explain in your own words.

Answer

- A. (a) (iv) compromising (b) (ii) fruitful discussion (c) (ii) neglectful
 (d) (iii) pain, pangs and plight (e) (i) a pensive mood
- B. (a) This statement by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman proves the long-standing torture by the oppressive Pakistani Rulers. According to him, at that time, for the Pakistani Rulers the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur were awash with the blood of his brothers. Therefore, He and his fellow people wanted to be free from their cruel ruling.
 (b) If the people of a country are given their due rights, she can get economic, political and cultural freedom.
 (c) The year 1966 is important for us because in this year, the Six-Point movement was launched by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman which is often called the 'Charter of Freedom of Bangladesh'.
 (d) Yes, I know the period mentioned as the 'twenty three' tragic years. They are given in the following:
 01. Language movement of 1952
 02. Election of 1954
 03. Declaration of Martial Law in 1958
 04. Six-point movement of 1966
 05. Mass movement of 1969
 The period was termed as tragic because in those years, the roads of Bangladesh were awash with the blood of the general people.

Seen Passage-02

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down **apartheid** while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

'I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now and will do so until the end of my days,' Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... 'The time for the **healing** of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.' 'We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation.'

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.



Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) What does **apartheid** refer to in the first paragraph?
 (i) apart (ii) distance (iii) discrimination (iv) dialogue
- (b) In the 2nd paragraph, by 'political emancipation' Mandela has indicated ____
 (i) white minority rule (ii) black minority rule
 (iii) complete democracy (iv) avoidance of civil war
- (c) Nelson Mandela struggled for ____.
 (i) the establishment of socialism in South Africa
 (ii) the establishment of equal rights and freedom for all people of South Africa
 (iii) initiating white domination in South Africa
 (iv) ending black domination in South Africa
- (d) F W. de Klerk was — Mandela.
 (i) against (ii) in favour of (iii) the opponent of (iv) an enemy of
- (e) 'I have fought it all during my life'. What does 'it' refer to?
 (i) AIDS (ii) a civil war
 (iii) racial discrimination (iv) South Africa's Presidentship
- (f) What does the word 'justice' refer to in line 2?
 (i) impartiality (ii) corruption (iii) fairy (iv) satisfy
- (g) Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize with ____.
 (i) Nadine Gordimer (ii) Einstein (iii) F.W. de Klerk (iv) Rontgen
- (h) What is the closest meaning of the word 'advocate'?
 (i) proposition (ii) pleader (iii) helper (iv) hater
- (i) Mandela embraced imprisonment for ____.
 (i) nearly 15 years (ii) nearly 20 years (iii) nearly 25 years (iv) nearly 30 years
- (j) "We have at last achieved our political emancipation." - What does it imply?
 (i) South Africa was freed
 (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished
 (iii) Mandela became the President of South Africa
 (iv) Mandela drove away the white minorities from South Africa
- (k) The word 'icon' in the text means (line 1)
 (i) portrait (ii) image (iii) symbol (iv) idol
- (l) The word 'shackles' refers to ____
 (i) restraints (ii) sick (iii) stigma (iv) spur
- (m) Race discrimination (line 6) refers to ____.
 (i) difference on the basis of caste, creed and colour (ii) competition among the members of a race
 (iii) demoralization of people (iv) domination of others
- (n) The word 'manifestation' (line 6) means
 (i) presentation (ii) right (iii) change (iv) sign
- (o) The word 'healing' (line 8) means
 (i) curing (ii) heating (iii) soothing (iv) ailing
- (p) The word 'chasm' (line 9) refers to
 (i) cleft (ii) top (iii) hatred (iv) border

B. Answer the following questions :

- Who is Nelson Mandela? Why is he famous?
- When did he become the first Black President of South Africa? What did he say in his inaugural speech as President?
- What was Nelson Mandela's dream? For whom did he fight and how?
- Why does the author say Nelson Mandela an icon of peace?
- How many years was Mandela imprisoned? What was his determination?
- What is apartheid? Do you support it? Why/ Why not?
- Which words delivered by Mandela inspire you most?
- Why was Mandela awarded Nobel Peace Prize?

Answer

- A.**
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) (iii) discrimination | (b) (iii) complete democracy |
| (c) (ii) the establishment of equal rights and freedom for all people of South Africa | |
| (d) (ii) in favour of | (e) (iii) race discrimination |
| (f) (i) impartiality | (g) (iii) F.W.de Klerk |
| (h) (ii) pleader | (i) (iv) nearly 30 years |
| (j) (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished | (k) (iv) idol |
| (l) (i) restraints | (m) (i) difference on the basis of caste, creed and colour |
| (n) (i) presentation | (o) (i) curing |
| (p) (i) cleft | |
- B.**
- Nelson Mandela is the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader. He is famous for his life-long struggle against apartheid to free the black people from the racial discrimination of the white people.
 - He became the first Black President of South Africa in 1994. In his inaugural speech as a president, he said, "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."
 - Nelson Mandela's dream was to gain freedom for the Black people of South Africa and so he fought for black oppressed people against white minority rule for establishing a complete democracy.
 - Throughout his life, Nelson Mandela struggled for the emancipation of black people. But, during that time, he was non-violent and avoided civil war. So, the author says Nelson Mandela an icon of peace.
 - Mandela was imprisoned for nearly 30 years. His determination was to abolish apartheid and the emancipation of black people from the domination of white people. For this reason, he fought for the Black South Africans to bring down racial discrimination by avoiding a civil war through a non-violent movement.
 - Apartheid is a political situation in which people of different races are separated. I don't support apartheid because apartheid destroys the unity and harmony of a society and brings out civil wars.
 - Mandela's words that inspire me most are that "I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now and will do so until the end of my days." These words inspire me to fight against injustice.
 - Mandela was awarded Nobel Peace Prize for keeping peace in South Africa as well as in the whole world by fighting against apartheid.

Seen Passage-03

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker at a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin (The first human being to travel to outer space in 1961), the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, 'Proletaria' Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG- 15 UTI jet fighters. Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 15 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in spacesuits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok-6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

Board Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

[JB'19]

- (a) What does the word 'expertise' mean?
 (i) proficiency (ii) ability (iii) knowledge (iv) expert opinion
- (b) Who was Tereshkova's backup cosmonaut?
 (i) Solovyova (ii) an ordinary pilot (iii) Nobody (iv) her cousin
- (c) When Tereshkova made her first jump, she was an employee-
 (i) in a local textile factory (ii) in a sewing factory
 (iii) in a kindergarten school (iv) in an aerospace company
- (d) How many applicants were there for the project?
 (i) 3000 (ii) 400 (iii) 450 (iv) 500
- (e) What does the word 'proletaria' in the passage refer to?
 (i) the working class people (ii) people with special needs
 (iii) common people (iv) people who are sick

B. Answer the following questions:

[JB'19]

- (a) What do you know about Tereshkova's early life?
 (b) What led to the selection of Tereshkova as a cosmonaut?
 (c) What can you say about the trainings that Tereshkova took?
 (d) Who was the first human being to fly to outer space?
 (e) Briefly discuss Tereshkova's experience in Vostok-6. [The question is not appropriate for this part]

Answer

01. (a) (i) proficiency (b) (i) Solovyova (c) (i) in a local textile factory
 (d) (iii) 450 (e) (i) the working class people

02. (a) Tereshkova was a Russian. She began schooling at the age of eight in 1945 but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She trained in skydiving at a local Aeroclub. At that time, she was employed as a textile worker at a local factory.
- (b) Tereshkova's expertise in skydiving led to her selection as a cosmonaut.
- (c) Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps, and pilot training in MiG-15 UTI jet fighters.
- (d) Yuri Gagarin, a Russian astronaut, was the first human being to fly to outer space.
- (e) On the morning of 15 June 1963, Tereshkova was dressed in spacesuit and taken to the space shuttle. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok-6. Finishing a 2-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

- (a) Valentina Tereshkova's birth place was in ____.
- (i) Northern Russia (ii) Tunisia (iii) Central Russia (iv) Germany
- (b) Tereshkova went to school only for ____.
- (i) six years (ii) eight years (iii) ten years (iv) five years
- (c) Tereshkova underwent training in skydiving ____.
- (i) from tutors at home (ii) at a training institute
(iii) at the local aeroclub (iv) at her neighbourhood club
- (d) The Soviet Union took decision to send a woman to space ____.
- (i) after Tereshkova received space training (ii) after many aircrafts went to space
(iii) after the flight of Yuri Gagarin (iv) whether space ship was ready
- (e) Which of the following statements is not true?
- (i) Tereshkova was selected to fly to space on 16 February 1962
(ii) Tereshkova began school in 1945
(iii) Tereshkova received only one training prior to her flight to space
(iv) Tereshkova made her first jump after the age of 22
- (f) Vostok-6 launched its journey after a countdown of ____.
- (i) five hours (ii) three hours (iii) two hours (iv) one hour
- (g) By profession, Tereshkova's father was ____.
- (i) an engineer (ii) a physician (iii) a tractor driver (iv) a lawyer
- (h) 'Vostok-6' was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after 'Vostok-5'. What does it mean?
- (i) Vostok-6 orbited for 5 days (ii) Vostok-5 orbited for 2 days
(iii) Vostok-6 made the last space flight (iv) None of the above statements

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Valentina Tereshkova's education and training before joining the flight project. Describe in 2/3 sentences.
- (b) Which trainings did Valentina have to receive after joining the flight project?
- (c) How has Vostok-5 played an important role in the journey of Valentina?
- (d) Describe the interest of Valentina's life in not more than 3 sentences.
- (e) Describe the day when Valentina began preparing their/her flight.

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) Central Russia (b) (ii) eight years (c) (iii) at the local aeroclub
 (d) (iii) after the flight of Yuri Gagarin
 (e) (iii) Tereshkova received only one training prior to her flight to space (f) (iii) two hours
 (g) (iii) a tractor driver (h) (iii) Vostok- 6 made the last space flight
- B. (a) Valentina studied in a school for a few years and then completed her education through distance learning. Before joining the flight project, she took training in skydiving at the local Aeroclub.
 (b) After joining the flight project, Valentina had to receive a series of training, namely- weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG- 15 UTI jet fighters.
 (c) The space craft Vostok-5 was launched by Bykovsky two days before launching Vostok-6 by Valentina. In space Valentina communicated with Bykovsky who was inside Vostok-5. Vostok-6 also orbited the earth for five days and at one point the two vessels approached each other within five kilometers.
 (d) Valentina, from her young age, became interested in parachuting. To make her dream successful, she trained herself at the local Aeroclub and made her first jump at the age of 22.
 (e) On the morning of 16 June 1963, Valentina along with her co-cosmonaut was dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After checking all safety measures, they were sealed inside the spaceship. Then the spaceship was launched after a two-hour countdown.

Seen Passage-04

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories. Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book "The Interpretation of Dreams", Freud wrote that dreams are disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes.

Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) What does the word 'puzzling' in the first paragraph refer to?
 (i) Inclusive (ii) Ridiculous (iii) Perplexing (iv) Exclusive
- (b) Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'unravel' in the third paragraph?
 (i) Explain (ii) Discover (iii) Stitch (iv) Clear
- (c) What is the main idea of the passage?
 (i) To highlight the purpose of dreams (ii) To define dream and its purpose
 (iii) To teach us about dream (iv) To differ dreams from nightmare
- (d) 'Perspective' could be best replaced by ____
 (i) Concept (ii) perception (iii) View (iv) Percept
- (e) Which of the following is not incorrect?
 (i) There is a definite reason of dreaming
 (ii) Dreams are a representation of conscious desires.
 (iii) Scientists have been researching dreams for thousands of years
 (iv) We are very often puzzled by the content of dream.
- (f) Freud says that dreams are the representation of ____
 (i) conscious desires (ii) happy memories
 (iii) sad memories (iv) unconscious desires
- (g) The word 'vivid' stands for ____
 (i) puzzling (ii) interesting (iii) entertaining (iv) very clear
- (h) According to Freud, people are driven by ____
 (i) compromising instincts (ii) antagonistic instincts
 (iii) fearful instincts (iv) defensive instincts
- (i) Science is still trying to find out the exact reason of ____.
 (i) sleep itself (ii) dream (iii) purpose of dream (iv) content of dream
- (j) The antonym of the word 'vague' is ____.
 (i) ambiguous (ii) confused (iii) hidden (iv) definite

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What do you think how much science has been successful in interpreting dreams?
 (b) What do you know about prominent dream theories?
 (c) What does the expression 'disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes' mean?
 (d) Why do you think dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousand years?
 (e) Comment on the contribution of Sigmund Freud in interpreting dreams.

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) Perplexing (b) (ii) Discover (c) (ii) To define dream and its purpose
 (d) (iii) View (e) (iv) We are very often puzzled by the content of dream.
 (f) (iv) unconscious desires (g) (iv) very clear (h) (ii) antagonistic instincts
 (i) (i) sleep itself (j) (iv) definite

- B. (a) I think science has been successful to a great extent in interpreting dreams. According to science, our repressed desires, thoughts and instincts get their ways into our awareness through dreams. We cannot but being impressed by this definition of science.
- (b) Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams is a prominent theory which suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams.
- (c) The expression 'disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes' is taken from Freud's famous book 'The Interpretation of Dreams' in which Freud states that dreams are disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes. It refers to the fulfillment of human's desires impractically.
- (d) Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years because they were in a fix about the reasons and contents of dream.
- (e) Sigmund Freud is the first person who proposed theories on dream scientifically. According to him, unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations are represented through dreams.

Seen Passage-05

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight "and the glory of the lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together".

This is our hope. This is the faith that I shall go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.....

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual. "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" (abridged)

Board Question

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the dream of Martin Luther King Jr. expressed in the first four lines of the text? [BB'22]
- (b) "One day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low". Explain in your own words. [BB'22]
- (c) "This is the faith that I will go back to the South with." What is the faith of Martin Luther King Jr.? [BB'22]
- (d) What, according to Martin Luther King Jr., will be the use of this faith? [BB'22]

Answer

- B. (a) According to the first four lines of the text, Martin Luther King Jr. dreams of making an ideal society where every man and woman will be treated equally. He says, 'one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight.' All these statements by him prove his dream in equal rights of every person irrespective of their caste and colors.
- (b) This statement by Martin Luther King Jr. proves his dream in equal rights of men and women. He was a very much hater of racism which was existing seriously during his time. For this reason, he gave this speech called 'I have a dream' before many people to show his position against the existing belief at that time.
- (c) The faith of Martin Luther King Jr. is giving equal rights to every person irrespective of their caste and colors. According to him, he wants to decorate the whole USA like this way.
- (d) According to Martin Luther King Jr., the use of this faith will be miraculous. If America is shaped after this faith, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands in hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual. "Free at last! Free at last!"

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) An antonym to the word 'exalted' is ____.
- (i) delighted (ii) unhappy (iii) depressed (iv) lively
- (b) Which one of the following is connected with the expression 'sit down together at the table of brotherhood'?
- (i) fraternity (ii) enmity (iii) colony (iv) egoism
- (c) The speaker is hopeful of a ____ free America.
- (i) justice (ii) discrimination (iii) poverty (iv) Negro
- (d) The speaker is talking about the ____ of America.
- (i) future (ii) past (iii) present (iv) none
- (e) What does the word 'crooked' mean?
- (i) clever (ii) simple (iii) uneven (iv) straight
- (f) "A beautiful symphony of brotherhood"- Here the underlined word refers to ____.
- (i) feeling (ii) unity (iii) communication (iv) sympathy

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the speaker's expectation about the state of Mississippi?
- (b) Explain the expression "the places will be made plain" in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) What will happen if Martin's dream comes true?
- (d) How can the state of Mississippi be an oasis of freedom and justice?
- (e) What do you think about the passage deals with?

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) depressed (b) (i) fraternity (c) (ii) discrimination (d) (i) future
(e) (iii) uneven (f) (ii) unity

- B. (a) The speaker's expectation is that one day the state of Mississippi will turn into a place of freedom and justice.
- (b) Here the speaker hopes that one day the barriers to the way of justice and freedom will be uprooted and everyone will be judged equally.
- (c) If Martin's dream comes true, America will, one day, ensure equality for her entire population regardless of their races, castes or creeds. It will be a great nation with no social subdivisions.
- (d) Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, can be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice through ensuring the equal rights of all men and women.
- (e) I think that the passage deals with the racial discrimination prevailing in the American society against the Negro. Also, it deals the dream of Martin regarding America.

Seen Passage-06

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

China

Dining

Sit where you are instructed to sit. Be graceful and polite when taking food with chopsticks. Don't make much noise when eating or drinking soup. Don't play with chopsticks or point at anyone with them. For a formal dinner wear formal dress.

Gift

Do present and receive things with both hands. Politely refusing a gift before accepting it is the norm in Chinese culture, so don't be discouraged when someone initially refuses your gift. White flowers are not good as gifts as they symbolise death.

Greetings

Shake hands softly as a firm handshake could be considered a sign of aggression. It may make your Chinese friends feel uncomfortable. Greet the most senior first and gradually others. Children are expected to greet you rather than you greeting the children.

South Africa

Dining

Arrive on time. Wear casual clothes. Offer help to the hostess with the preparation of the meal and clearing up after the meal is over. The guest is served first, then gradually the oldest male, rest of the men, children, and finally women. Do not begin to eat or drink anything until the oldest man at the table has begun. South African people usually do not use left hand in taking meals.

Gift

In general, South Africans give gifts on birthdays and Christmas. It is common for several friends to share the cost of a gift. If you are invited to a South African's home, bring flowers and good quality chocolates to the host family.

Greetings

When dealing with foreigners, most South Africans shake hands with a smile while maintaining eye-contact. Some women do not shake hands and merely nod their head, so it is best to wait for a woman to extend her hand. Men may kiss a woman they know well on the cheek in place of a handshake. Greetings are leisurely and are marked by good cheers.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) The word "chopsticks" indicates ____
 (i) two small sticks used for pointing anyone with them
 (ii) small utensils used for cooking
 (iii) two small sticks used for picking up and eating food
 (iv) two big spoons for picking up and eating food
- (b) Be graceful and polite when ____ with chopsticks.
 (i) drinking water (ii) taking food
 (iii) pointing at anyone (iv) talking to anybody
- (c) The word 'formal' mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) ceremonial (ii) unofficial (iii) unsanctioned (iv) traditional
- (d) The word "initially" mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) as of late (ii) at the onset (iii) in the end (iv) at bay
- (e) Firm handshake could be considered as a sign of ____.
 (i) pacifism (ii) oppression (iii) suppression (iv) fierceness
- (f) The phrase shake hands mentioned in the passage refers ____
 (i) way of greeting (ii) showing hospitality to others
 (iii) paying respect to others (iv) saying goodbye to the guest
- (g) The word "uncomfortable" mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) unease (ii) relaxed (iii) revived (iv) unstable
- (h) In China it is customary to greet the most senior ____.
 (i) fast (ii) first (iii) in the middle (iv) at the end
- (i) Why are not white flowers proper as gift in China?
 (i) because they are the sign of dead (ii) because they are symbols of unhappiness.
 (iii) because they cause troubles to living people (iv) because they refer to misunderstanding.
- (j) In south Africa at dinner people usually wear ____
 (i) relaxed clothes (ii) special clothes
 (iii) loose clothes (iv) new clothes
- (k) The phrase 'on time' mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) timely (ii) lately (iii) recently (iv) now
- (l) Who is served at the time of dinning in South Africa?
 (i) the oldest male (ii) the guest
 (iii) the children (iv) the oldest female
- (m) The word "customary" mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) conventional (ii) gradual (iii) story (iv) rule
- (n) The word "cost" mentioned in the passage refers ____
 (i) toll (ii) price (iii) tariff (iv) tax
- (o) While greeting the foreigners, most South Africans shake hands with ____ mood.
 (i) a heavy (ii) a jocund (iii) an angry (iv) a smile
- (p) The given passage is more of a/an ____ type of literature.
 (i) fictional (ii) non fictional (iii) documentary (iv) intentional
- (q) The word **graceful** could best be replaced by ____
 (i) elegant (ii) great (iii) stiff (iv) eloquent

B. Answer the following questions :

- "Sit where you are instructed to sit." What does the instruction imply? What special rules must you follow when dining in China?
- What, according to the norm of Chinese culture, is the etiquette on giving gift and receiving gift?
- It may make your Chinese friends feel uncomfortable. What is it?
- How is the Chinese eating manners different from those of the South Africans?
- How do the Chinese people react when their gifts are initially rejected?
- How do the South Africans try to greet with other people?
- "Despite certain differences, both the Chinese and the South African cultures share some similarities." Do you agree? Explain with reference to the context.

Answer

- A.
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (a) (iii) two small sticks used for picking up and eating food | (b) (ii) taking food |
| (c) (i) ceremonial | (d) (ii) at the onset |
| (e) (iv) fierceness | (f) (i) way of greeting |
| (g) (i) unease | (h) (ii) first |
| (i) (i) because they are the sign of dead | |
| (j) (i) relaxed clothes | (k) (i) timely |
| (l) (i) the oldest male | (m) (i) conventional |
| (n) (ii) price | (o) (iv) a smile |
| (p) (iii) documentary | (q) (i) elegant |
- B.
- The instruction implies the manners and etiquette of dining in China. The following special rules must be followed: First of all, sit according to instruction. Secondly, be graceful and polite when taking food with chopsticks. Thirdly, don't make much noise when eating or drinking soup. Finally, for a formal dinner wear a formal dress.
 - According to the norm in Chinese culture, gift is usually given to show respect, gratitude, friendship, love or hospitality. The recipient receives the gift with both hands. But, before accepting the gift, the recipient can politely refuse it. So, someone in China shouldn't be discouraged when someone initially refuses his or her gift.
 - Apart from a soft hand shake, a firm handshake is considered a sign of aggression in China. It may make our Chinese friends feel uncomfortable.
 - The Chinese eating manners are different from those of South Africa. In China, people usually use chopstick while eating but in South Africa people use right hand as well as spoon. Besides, there is a hierarchy of serving food in South Africa but Chinese culture has no specific hierarchy.
 - Politely refusing a gift before accepting it is the norm in Chinese culture. So, generally Chinese people do not act much and feel discouraged if their gifts are initially rejected.
 - Most South Africans shake hands with a smile and maintain eye-contact. But, some women do not shake hands and merely incline their head. After all, greetings are leisurely and are marked by good cheers.
 - It is agreed that Chinese and South African cultures share some similarities. Some manners such as taking food without doing much noise, offering gift in various events and greeting politely are similar in both cultures.

Seen Passage-07

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Once upon a time, there was a strange man who was highly bothered to see others' happiness. His own personal interest was at any cost important to him. Neither was he a polite man, nor did he like other people to be polite to each other. In fact, he hated the courteous and polite people around him and thus he hated a few expressions like please, thank you, don't mention it etc. It troubled him a lot when people around were smiling to use these expressions.

The man considered all these expressions extravagant. So, he took a mission to invent a device that would steal these polite words. He calculated two benefits from his efforts. One, people won't use these words and thus he would be relieved of his apathy to people's polite behavior and the second one was earning money by selling the words stolen by the machine to somebody else. He took great caution so that nobody would understand his secret plan. After a few months' hard work, he succeeded in inventing the machine he desired for a long long time.

The machine started working and it gave the man complete satisfaction. People from their long practice would try to say-thank you, so kind of you, my pleasure, don't mention it etc. as to appreciate others or express gratitude. But their tongue could not produce these words. The machine caught them. It resulted in a huge change in people's behavior and attitudes. Gradually people became rough and tough, they lost their mental cool, they were blaming each other or fighting with each other. They became so selfish that they started refusing to help others without having a return for their service love, respect, affections, fellow feelings became some unknown words and, eventually, they were missing from people's practices.

The man was terribly happy with his success, but he didn't count on two little girls of special needs. They had speech difficulty and so they used to communicate using sign language. Since the machine couldn't steal gestures, these girls continued their previous practices of being kind and polite. Soon they realised the difference between them and other people which led them to investigate the reason. After much toil, they could discover the wicked man, who was in a hide out on the top of a hill next to the sea with his enormous machine busy in capturing people's polite words and separating them into letters. The girls found the man taking a nap when they crept up to the machine and rewind it so that people could get back to their normal behavior.

As a result, the machine exploded, scattering all the letters it had gathered into the sky. After some moments, the letters started coming down, like rain, and ended up in the sea. After that, everyone became polite and respectful to each other again. The anger and the arguments stopped, proving that good manners are very useful for keeping people together in a spirit of happiness.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- How does the man consider all polite and courteous expressions?
 (i) wasteful (ii) necessary (iii) indispensable (iv) reasonable
- What does the word 'bother' refer to?
 (i) convenience (ii) inconvenience (iii) indispensable (iv) react
- His own personal **interest** was at any cost important to him. Which part of speech is the bold word?
 (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- What could be the closest meaning of fellow-feeling in the passage?
 (i) fraternity (ii) evil feeling (iii) popularity (iv) fertility



- (e) The man invented a device ____.
- (i) in a short time (ii) overnight (iii) toiling much (iv) spending few days
- (f) Why did he take a great caution to invent the machine?
- (i) to expose his secret plan. (ii) to make everybody understand his secret plan.
(iii) to keep confidential of his secret plan. (iv) to better his secret plan
- (g) They were blaming **each other** or fighting with each other. Which part of speech is the bold word?
- (i) pronoun (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- (h) The phrase 'count on' refers to ____
- (i) rely (ii) improve (iii) compliment (iv) give
- (i) The word 'hideout' means ____
- (i) unknown abode (ii) hidden (iii) conceal (iv) cave
- (j) The synonym of **enormous** is ____
- (i) colossal (ii) numerous (iii) extensive (iv) astonishing
- (k) The phrase "special needs" indicates?
- (i) disability (ii) uniqueness (iii) skilled (iv) astonishing

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Describe the man in your own word from the first paragraph.
- (b) Why the man wanted to discover the device?
- (c) What happened to the people when the machine was discovered and started working?
- (d) How did the girls bring back people to their normal behavior?
- (e) Comment on the two girls of special needs.

Answer

- A. (a) (i) wasteful (b) (ii) inconvenience (c) (iv) noun (d) (i) fraternity
(e) (iii) toiling much (f) (iii) to keep confidential of his secret plan (g) (i) pronoun
(h) (i) rely (i) (i) unknown abode (j) (ii) numerous (k) (i) disability
- B. (a) According to the passage, the man is termed as a strange man for his strange behaviors. Because, he was impolite and he also disliked polite behaviors of others at the same time. Also, he abhorred the polite people and their polite expressions.
- (b) The man wanted to discover the device so that he could steal those polite impressions which he did not like hearing.
- (c) The machine started working giving the man complete satisfaction. Though people from their long practice would try to say different polite behaviors to appreciate others or express gratitude, their tongue could not produce these words. Because, the machine caught them. It resulted in a huge change in people's behavior and attitudes. Gradually people became rough and tough, they lost their mental cool, they were blaming each other or fighting with each other. They became so selfish that they started refusing to help others without having a return for their service love, respect, affections, fellow feelings became some unknown words and, eventually, they were missing from people's practices.
- (d) As the main reason of the vulnerable conditions of the people was that machine, the girl crept up to the machine and rewind it. As a result, the machine exploded, scattering all the letters it had gathered into the sky. Thus, the two girls brought back people to their normal behavior.
- (e) The two girls of special needs were in difficulty of producing speech. They first realized the secret plan of the strange people and took necessary steps to demolish the machine. For their initiative, people again came back to their normal behavior.

Seen Passage-08

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

A plate of hot French fries and a huge burger with hot cheese oozing out of it, with a carbonated drink: looks like a treat! This calorie-rich junk food does look mouthwatering but is known to be nutritionally poor. Junk food or fast food has become an increasingly popular food choice. Ideally, junk foods are defined as processed foods with negligible nutrient value and are often high in salt, sugar and fat. But we often confuse fast foods with junk foods. How are they different? Or what is junk food really?

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) The phrase 'processed foods' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 - (i) containing more than one item on the list of ingredients
 - (ii) foods that have been prepared by an usual method
 - (iii) transformation of agricultural products into foods
 - (iv) raw agricultural commodity into refined foods
- (b) Junk foods are prepared in a way that they look _____.
 - (i) revolting
 - (ii) nauseating
 - (iii) enticing
 - (iv) unsophisticated
- (c) The word 'ingredients' mentioned in the passage refers to _____.
 - (i) components or necessary parts of something
 - (ii) unnecessary parts of something
 - (iii) necessary way for something
 - (iv) elements used for preserving foods
- (d) The word 'chronic' mentioned in the passage can be best replaced by?
 - (i) unique
 - (ii) infrequent
 - (iii) continuing a long time or recurring frequently
 - (iii) an abnormal health problem
- (e) What is the result of an addiction to junk food?
 - (i) consuming of addictive drugs
 - (ii) disobedience to parents
 - (iii) refusal of fruits and vegetables
 - (iv) rejection of healthier food options

- (f) The word appealing mentioned in the passage can be best replaced by?
- (i) tempting (ii) disgusting
(iii) offensive (iv) rejection of healthier food options
- (g) The word 'confuse' mentioned in the passage refers to ____.
- (i) to mix indiscriminately (ii) to make clear
(iii) to perplex or bewilder (iv) to come to the conclusion
- (h) Frequent consumption of junk food increases the **intake** of excess fat. Which part of speech is the bold word?
- (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What, according to the writer of the extract, is the difference between junk food and fast food?
- (b) How junk foods are prepared?
- (c) Why do people love to eat junk food?
- (d) What, according to Dr. Sunali Sharma, are considered as junk foods?
- (e) What happens when you consume junk foods frequently?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) containing more than one item on the list of ingredients (b) (iii) enticing
(c) (i) components or necessary parts of something
(d) (iii) continuing a long time or recurring frequently (e) (iv) rejection of healthier food options
(f) (i) tempting (g) (iii) to perplex or bewilder (h) (iv) noun
- B. (a) According to the writer of the prose piece, both junk food and fast food have become an increasingly popular food choice but they are not similar in all respects. The main difference between junk food and fast food is that junk food basically refers to food with extremely low nutritional value, while fast food refers to easily accessible food with either high or low nutritional value.
- (b) These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and enjoyable. So, you are automatically programmed to ask for more.
- (c) People love to eat junk foods because these foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and enjoyable at the same time.
- (d) According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods.
- (e) When we consume junk foods frequently, it increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to chronic health problems including a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases. It is needless to say that obesity begins clogging up the arteries and lays the basis of an impending heart attack.

Seen Passage-09

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity."

From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony. Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus.

There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration, one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) Meditation mostly brings about ___ fitness.
 (i) psychological (ii) physical (iii) carnal (iv) exercise
- (b) What does "dissolution of thoughts" imply?
 (i) richness of thoughts (ii) concentration of thoughts
 (iii) suspension of thoughts (iv) disintegration of thoughts
- (c) Meditation improves everything but _____.
 (i) imagination (ii) concentration (iii) interactions (iv) emotions
- (d) Which one of the following is not true about meditation?
 (i) It is an age-old practice (ii) It was prescribed in scriptures
 (iii) It rectifies cardiovascular system. (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
- (e) How does meditation lead a person to infinity?
 (i) through the realm of the subconsciousness
 (ii) through the realm of the consciousness
 (iii) through the realm of the unconsciousness
 (iv) through the realm of mentality
- (f) In 'Blood circulation', the word 'blood' is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) noun-adjective (iv) adverb
- (g) Meditation can be mastered _____.
 (i) very slowly (ii) by degrees (iii) rashly (iv) in a very deep manner
- (h) Meditation was explored first by _____.
 (i) scientific research (ii) saint people (iii) sacrilegious section (iv) philosopher Voltaire

- (i) Regular practice of meditation for cardiac disease is ____.
- (i) essential (ii) obligatory (iii) complementary (iv) mandatory
- (j) How does a person meditate?
- (i) by concentrating on a single object (ii) scattering his/her mind
(iii) by only closing his/her eyes (iv) (ii) and (iii)
- (k) Meditation may not improve ____.
- (i) the respiratory system (ii) work focus
(iii) the eyesight (iv) breathing
- (l) **Finitude** refers to ____.
- (i) limitlessness (ii) subjection (iii) multitude (iv) boundedness
- (m) **Merging** is an act of ____.
- (i) dissolving (ii) spreading (iii) integrating (iv) concentrating
- (n) Meditation helps ____ blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body.
- (i) rectifying (ii) compressing (iii) consolidating (iv) balancing

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What is meditation? Why is meditation important for everyone?
- (b) "Meditation can improve mental fitness." Do you agree? Elucidate.
- (c) How can meditation help control our emotions?
- (d) Why, according to the writer of the prose, has meditation been a part of some religious traditions from ancient period?
- (e) Does meditation have any impacts on our life? How? Explain.

Answer

- A. (a) (i) psychological (b) (iv) disintegration of thoughts (c) (iii) interactions
(d) (iv) It deteriorates awareness. (e) (ii) through the realm of the consciousness
(f) (iii) noun-adjective (g) (iv) in a very deep manner (h) (ii) saint people
(i) (i) essential (j) (i) by concentrating on a single object (k) (iii) the eyesight
(l) (iv) boundedness (m) (iii) integrating (n) (i) rectifying
- B. (a) Meditation refers to the act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness. Actually, it is a way of training up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training up the body.
- (b) Yes, I agree. Because, meditation helps one integrate the scatter thoughts of mind and focus on a single object. Thus, it improves our mental fitness.
- (c) By increasing the thinking ability of human brain, meditation contributes to the control of our emotions.
- (d) According to the writer of the prose piece, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions from ancient period because the religious preachers considered it a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.
- (e) Yes, meditation has many greater impacts on our life. Firstly, meditation releases our anxiety and brings a state of calmness. Secondly, It increases the thinking ability of our brain so that we can have a better control of our emotions. Also, those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Moreover, meditation helps us improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves our creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

Seen Passage-10

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful. Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems.

Nowadays consumer items are displayed in stores or in advertisements in ways that they create a feeling of immediate need for them. We are constantly tempted to buy, use or consume things even when we do not have a genuine need. We all need to be careful here. Salespersons often encourage customers to buy things by flattering them. "This is a perfect match for you," they would say, or "You look so stunning in that dress." Never forget, they say the same thing to most of their customers. It is better not to be persuaded by such words. They use these words to please the customers as the more a customer buys, the higher the profit is. Overspending is not only related to shopping, it applies to other activities as well such as eating out. Many people buy food many items to eat in a restaurant. They can eat only some of them and the rest are wasted. It's not a responsible attitude. We cannot simply waste food because we have money to buy it.

Young people in a shopping mall often look at an item on display and think 'Oh I must buy this. I really need this. They may not have the money needed in their wallet. So they use credit cards but using them is like taking a loan. If they are not careful, the loans increase which might lead them to a debt-trap.

Sometimes children insist on buying things that their parents cannot pay without stretching their budget. This may happen because the children's friends also have them. It's not fair as it becomes a burden for the parents.

Finally, don't get trapped by the glossy advertisements on television or the Internet. You should rather ask yourself: "Do I need this?" The best way to control the habit of spending is not to think 'What I need', but 'Can I do without it?'

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) We buy foods, clothes or everyday **essentials**. The bold word refers to ____.
- (i) thoughts (ii) goods (iii) bad (iv) importance
- (b) Spending is a part of our life. The underlined word is a/an ____.
- (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- (c) The word compulsive means ____.
- (i) irresistible (ii) compulsory (iii) controllable (iv) compromise
- (d) The word 'consumer' mentioned in the passage means ____.
- (i) lawyer (ii) seller (iii) purchaser (iv) introducer

- (e) The word 'persuade' in the text could be best replaced by ____.
- (i) dissuade (ii) predict (iii) prefer (iv) convince
- (f) Advertisements attract us to buy products ____.
- (i) at once (ii) immediately (iii) instantly (iv) all of the above
- (g) What does the word ruin in the passage refer to?
- (i) loser (ii) build (iii) demolition (iv) erection
- (h) Using credit cards is ____ taking a loan.
- (i) different from (ii) similar to (iii) not at all similar to (iv) familiar to
- (i) The word trapped refers ____.
- (i) caught (ii) killed (iii) touched (iv) tricked
- (j) The opposite word of 'glossy' is?
- (i) shiny (ii) glitter (iii) dim (iv) sparkling

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) How can spending make people happy? Give reasons.
- (b) How is spending a part of our lives?
- (c) Write the effects of compulsive shopping.
- (d) How does overspend create psychological problems?
- (e) How do advertisements help to promote selling?
- (f) How do salesperson tempt buyers?

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) goods (b) (iv) noun (c) (i) irresistible (d) (iii) purchaser
 (e) (iv) convince (f) (iv) all of the above (g) (iii) demolition (h) (ii) similar to
 (i) (i) caught (j) (iii) dim
- B. (a) When our spending fulfills our needs and becomes within our limitation, it makes us happy. On the other hand, overspending makes life stressful.
- (b) Spending is a part of our lives because in every sphere of our lives we spend to fulfill our needs. For example, we spend money to buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business. In a word, without spending, we cannot pass a single day.
- (c) Compulsive shopping has negative effects on our lives. Firstly, it creates financial problem for an individual. Secondly, it may create unhappiness within families. Finally, it makes one's life stressful.
- (d) People who overspend can never get mental peace. They always look for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. without any logical reason. At one point of life, this problem becomes so acute that they cannot but do this. Thus, it becomes an addiction and creates psychological problem.
- (e) Advertisements create an immediate need of the goods by showing the positivity of the goods. As a result, we, common people, feel an instant interest to purchase the goods not realising our genuine needs.
- (f) Salespersons often tempt buyers to buy things through flattering words. They would say, "This is a perfect match for you," or "You look so stunning in that dress." Never forget that they say the same thing to most of their customers. We, buyers, should be careful regarding this.

Seen Passage-11

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2) early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, Cultures and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century-puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviors are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication. The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement towards social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.

Board Question

B. Answer the following questions

- (a) Define adolescence in your own words. [JB'22]
- (b) What are the experiences an adolescent undergoes? [JB'22]
- (c) Mention the stages of growth from childhood to adulthood. [JB'22]
- (d) Adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential". Describe in brief. [JB'22]

Answer

- B. (a) Adolescence is defined as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This period represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy.
- (b) An adolescent undergoes some crucial experiences and developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement towards social and economic independence, development of identity, the capacity for abstract reasoning and the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles.
- (c) There are four or five stages of growth: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years).
- (d) Adolescence is called a time of tremendous growth and potential because this period represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Also, this is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- (a) Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. What does underlined words indicates?
 (i) few periods (ii) some periods (iii) new stages (iv) severe stages
- (b) The age limit of adolescence is ____.
 (i) 12 to 18 years (ii) less than an adult (iii) 13 to 19 years (iv) more than an adult
- (c) What is the true statement about the passage ?
 (i) some teenage are mannered (ii) Many adolescents face pressure to marry
 (iii) there are some who will try to act older than their years (iv) all are true
- (d) When do most people learn lessons ?
 (i) after getting maturity (ii) after adolescence
 (iii) at different periods of their lives (iv) from childhood
- (e) The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood. Here the underlined word indicates-
 (i) child (ii) adult (iii) old (iv) puberty
- (f) What is the true statement according to this passage ?
 (i) adults are more matured than teens (ii) immature people are called child
 (iii) Adolescents are more aged than adults (iv) Persons under 18 are adults
- (g) Identify the part of speech of the underlined word- Adolescence is a time of **tremendous** growth.
 (i) Noun (ii) Pronoun (iii) Adjective (iv) adverb

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Explain the following line in your own word "most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status."
 (b) Do you support the definition of WHO ?
 (c) What kind of pressures an adolescent face ?
 (d) "This period has seen many changes over the past century" what does the line indicates ?

Answer

- A. (i) (ii) some periods (b) (ii) less than an adult
 (c) (iii) there are some who will try to act older than their years (d) (iii) at different periods of their life
 (e) (iv) puberty (f) (i) adults are more matured than teens (g) (iii) Adjective
- B. (a) This line indicates that all the children must go through several stages. It does not matter whether they are from higher or lower class. Child from poor and rich class or from countryside to city, all need to go several stages in their lives.
 (b) Yes. I support the definition of WHO as WHO defines that it is a period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. Actually, through the definition of WHO, the real picture of adolescence has been evident.
 (c) Adolescents face pressure to take alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs and to start sexual relationships.
 (d) This line indicates that the nature of adolescents has been changed over the centuries. How adolescents behave now, are different from the behaviors of their parents or grandparents.

Seen Passage-12

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behavior and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys. The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse. In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married off before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

Board Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

(a) What could be the closest meaning of the word "constitute" in the first sentence?

[Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'17]

- (i) Take (ii) Form (iii) Add (iv) Mark

(b) The phrase 'take place' in the second sentence stands for ____.

[Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'17]

- (i) occur (ii) recur (iii) go to a place (iv) all of them

(c) The synonym of 'affluent' is ____.

[Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'17]

- (i) destitute (ii) poor (iii) poverty (iv) well off

(d) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'core' in the first sentence?

[Ctg.B'22], [Din.B'19]

- (i) alternative (ii) subsidiary (iii) central (iv) minor

(e) The phrase 'leads to' in the passage refers to ____.

[Ctg.B'22, Din.B'19]

- (i) results of (ii) results in (iii) results from (iv) results to

(f) Adolescence is a ____ period from childhood to adulthood.

[Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'19'17]

- (i) constant (ii) transitional (iii) rigid (iv) fixed

(g) The synonym of legal is ____.

[Ctg.B'22, Din.B'19]

- (i) illicit (ii) banned (iii) prohibited (iv) lawful

(h) The word 'economic' can be replaced by ____.

[Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'19'17]

- (i) monetary (ii) economical (iii) cheap (iv) financed

(i) The word 'widespread' mentioned in the passage means-

[Ctg.B'22]

- (i) limited (ii) wide-ranging (iii) narrow (iv) minor

(j) The word 'marginalization' refers to ____.

[Ctg.B'22]

- (i) holding a lot of power (ii) underestimation
(iii) boldness in decision making (iv) having sympathy for others

B. Answer the following questions:-

- How can you define the term 'adolescence'?
- Why are the adolescents considered to be important?
- What is the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh?
- What does gender/female inequality lead to?
- Why is adolescence an important period of life?
- How do wealth and education influence a girl's marriage?
- Which factors influence a girl's marriage?

[Din.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'19'17]

[Din.B'22'19]

[Din.B'22'19'17, BB'19]

[Din.B'22'19'17, BB'19]

[BB'19, Din.B'17]

[BB'19, Din.B'17]

[Din.B'19]

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) Form (b) (i) occur (c) (iv) well off (d) (iii) Central
 (e) (iii) results from (f) (ii) transitional (g) (iv) lawful (h) (i) monetary
 (i) (ii) wide-ranging (j) (ii) underestimation
- B. (a) Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood occurs and behaviours and life styles are formed.
 (b) The adolescents considered to be important because adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
 (c) The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is defined by inequality and sub-ordination within the family and society.
 (d) Gender inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
 (e) Adolescence is an important period of life because it shapes the behaviours and lifestyles of boys and girls. It also shapes the future of girls' or boys' lives.
 (f) When a girl is educated, she becomes more aware of her rights. She knows the disadvantages of early marriage. Moreover, it is evident that poor parents prefer early marriage of their girls to lessen the economic burden of the family.
 (g) In Bangladesh the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. Researchers find that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. So, level of education and financial status of family influence a girl's marriage.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) What does dowry imply?
 (i) collection of girls for a marriage
 (ii) wedding gift given by the groom to the bride
 (iii) wedding gift given by the bride to the bridegroom
 (iv) the money or property demanded by the bridegroom from the bride's family
- (b) What is the gateway between childhood and adulthood?
 (i) adolescent (ii) adolescence (iii) society (iv) family
- (c) By which option in the following shows the real situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh?
 (i) equality and cooperation (ii) understanding and admiration
 (iii) inequality and subordination (iv) Power and domination
- (d) 'WHO' stands for ____.
 (i) wild health organization (ii) World Health Organization
 (iii) world healing organization (iv) none of them
- (e) The word 'inequality' can be replaced by ____.
 (i) discrimination (ii) marginalization (iii) submissive (iv) equality

B. Answer the following questions:

2×5=10

- What are the effects of female inequality in Bangladesh?
- "Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth." Do you agree? Why?/why not?
- Can you guess the reasons of inequality and subordination of adolescent girls in the family and society?
- Describe the plight of adolescent girls in their in-laws' houses in 2/3 sentences.
- Why are the adolescent girls at high risk in term of pregnancy and childbirth?

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) wedding gift given by the bride to the bridegroom (b) (ii) adolescence
(c) (iii) inequality and subordination (d) (ii) World Health Organization (e) (i) discrimination
- B. (a) The effects of female inequality in Bangladesh include widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, lack of education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
(b) Yes, I agree. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys. So, adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
(c) Because of discrimination, adolescent girls are marginalised and become vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry related incidents.
(d) The plight of adolescent girls in their in-laws' houses beggars description. They have to do full time work in their in-law's house. Dowry demand continues even after wedding.
(e) Adolescent girls are at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth because they are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception.

Seen Passage-13

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full time work in her in-law's household. In the in-law's house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraceptive. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal

Board Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) What does the word 'mobility' in the passage refer to? [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) motionlessness (ii) flexibility (iii) stillness (iv) immobility
- (b) What is the common view of the girls when they get married? [BB'22]
 (i) They get opportunity for higher education
 (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
 (iii) They usually help their parents.
 (iv) They usually become the decision maker of her in-law's house
- (c) For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are in greater risks in terms of _____. [BB'22]
 (i) child bearing
 (ii) nursing of the elders in her in-law's house
 (iii) sending her child to school
 (iv) nurturing the child
- (d) What does the word 'illegal' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
 (i) lawful (ii) authorized (iii) unlawful (iv) legitimate
- (e) What does the word 'expose' in the passage refer to? [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) hide (ii) disclose (iii) refrain (iv) suppress
- (f) What does the word 'pull out' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
 (i) keep (ii) continue (iii) keep up (iv) quit
- (g) The word 'anemia' refers to _____. [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) blood pressure (ii) blood sugar (iii) shortage of blood (iv) blood contamination
- (h) The closest meaning of 'study' is _____. [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) skipping (ii) omitting (iii) reporting (iv) learning
- (i) What is the synonym of the word 'unaware' in the passage? [BB'22]
 (i) conscious (ii) aware (iii) ignorant (iv) cognizant
- (j) What does the word 'majority' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
 (i) minority (ii) marginal (iii) nominal (iv) greater part

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why are adolescent girls pulled out of school? [Ctg.B'22]
 (b) What happens to a girl when she loses mobility? [Ctg.B'22], [DB'19]
 (c) Who are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems—boys or girls? Why? [Ctg.B'22, DB'19]
 (d) What major problems do boys face during adolescence? [Ctg.B'22, DB'19]
 (e) Why are adolescent girls the worst sufferers? [DB'19]
 (f) Why should all of us say 'no' to drugs? [DB'19]

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) flexibility
 (b) (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
 (c) (i) child bearing (d) (iii) unlawful (e) (ii) disclose (f) (iv) quit
 (g) (iii) shortage of blood (h) (iv) learning (i) (iii) ignorant (j) (iv) greater part



- B. (a) Adolescent girls are pulled out of school either for their early marriage or work to support their family.
 (b) When a girl loses mobility, she curtails her economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Also, she lacks information about health issues.
 (c) The girls are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems. Because, in our country early marriage for girls is evident and widespread. Being married at an early age brings many more health problems for an adolescent girl like the lack of mobility.
 (d) There are many major problems boys face during adolescence. First of all, they lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Secondly, many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. Thirdly, they are at considerable risk of engaging themselves in criminal activities. Finally, they are likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol causing irreparable damage to their health and life.
 (e) The adolescent girls are the worst sufferers because they are pulled out of school, either for marriage or for work. They often lose their mobility which results in curtailing their economic and non-formal educational opportunities.
 (f) Drugs are very detrimental to health. Drugs cause irreparable damage to one's health and life. So, all of us should say "no" to drugs.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) What does the expression 'drop out of school' mean?
 (i) starting education in school (ii) making the end of education
 (iii) becoming concern about school (iv) taking education in college instead of school
- (b) Which of the following statements is not true?
 (i) After marriage, a girl usually drops out of school.
 (ii) In the in-law's house she is marginalized.
 (iii) In the in-law's house, a girl usually enjoys freedom in decision making
 (iv) In the in-law's house, after marriage a girl begins full-time work.
- (c) The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by____
 (i) equality and supremacy within the family and society
 (ii) inequality and subordination within the family and society
 (iii) freedom in speech and movement
 (iv) equality and cooperation within the family and society
- (d) Which of the following best describes the maternal mortality rate?
 (i) high (ii) moderate (iii) low (iv) little
- (e) Many adolescent boys are ____ to make decisions about their lives.
 (i) indifferent (ii) able (iii) unable (iv) reluctant
- (f) What does the word 'mortality' mean in this passage?
 (i) humanity (ii) loss of life (iii) death (iv) both ii & iii
- (g) The practice of dowry is ____ in Bangladesh.
 (i) legitimate (ii) uncommon (iii) irregular (iv) banned
- (h) Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'economic' used in this passage?
 (i) loss making (ii) financial (iii) social (iv) both a & b
- (i) Dowry demands can also continue ____.
 (i) after marriage (ii) after death
 (iii) upto death (iv) both after marriage and after death

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is the maternal mortality rate for adolescents so high?
- (b) What are the effects of female inequality?
- (c) Why do you think the adolescent girls are marginalized in their in-laws' houses?
- (d) How are the adolescent girls treated in their in-laws' house?
- (e) What are the negative impacts of early marriage of a girl?

Answer

- A.
- (a) (ii) making the end of education
 - (b) (iii) In the in-law's house, a girl usually enjoys freedom in decision making
 - (c) (ii) inequality and subordination within the family and society
 - (d) i) high
 - (e) (iii) unable
 - (f) (iv) both ii & iii
 - (g) (i) legitimate
 - (h) ii) financial
 - (i) (i) after marriage
- B.
- (a) Because of early marriage, a girl drops out of school and becomes a victim of health risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth for their lack of knowledge in this sector. Hence, the maternal mortality rate for adolescent girls is so high.
 - (b) Child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, loss of education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse are the effects of female inequality.
 - (c) Adolescent girls are too young to take the responsibility of a family. Again, they are generally uneducated with no financial independence. So, they are not empowered to take any decision. That's why, they are marginalized in their in-laws' houses.
 - (d) In their in-laws' house, the adolescent girls are marginalized. They become vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. They are also at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth.
 - (e) The negative impacts of early marriage of a girl are dropping out of school, becoming full-time worker and marginalized in in-law's house. Besides, sometimes a girl has to face dowry related violence and is at risk of health hazards especially in terms of pregnancy and child birth.

Seen Passage-14

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) An early marriage has been a ____ practice for many families in rural Bangladesh.
 (i) virtuous (ii) emblematic (iii) anomalous (iv) asymmetrical
- (b) What does the word **standard** in the passage refer to?
 (i) tenet (ii) deviation (iii) credence (iv) bench mark
- (c) Where do most of the people of Bangladesh live?
 (i) In bucolic areas (ii) In municipal areas (iii) In civic areas (iv) In bumpy areas
- (d) During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the ____ harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.
 (i) viciously (ii) maliciously (iii) hypothetically (iv) categorically
- (e) "Shilpi joined in an Empowerment Group after her marriage." The word 'after' is a/an ____.
 (i) Adjective (ii) Adverb (iii) Conjunction (iv) Preposition

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) How many empowerment groups are working all over Bangladesh? How are these groups reinforced?
 (b) What is the aim of Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project? How does it devise its aim?
 (c) How did Shilpi come to understand the possible harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy?
 (d) Where did Shilpi join after her wedding? Why? Explain in brief.
 (e) Describe the activities of the local empowerment group.

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) emblematic (b) (iv) bench mark (c) (i) In bucolic areas (d) (iii) hypothetically
 (e) (iv) Preposition
- B. (a) More than 10,000 empowerment groups are working all over Bangladesh. These groups are reinforced by some local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).
 (b) The aim of Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project is to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. It devises its aim through working with NGOs that support local empowerment groups all over Bangladesh.
 (c) Shilpi joined a local empowerment group and during one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.
 (d) Shilpi joined a local empowerment group after her wedding. She joined it in order to have the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy.
 (e) The activities of the local empowerment group include discussions on how to most effectively change behavior related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. The activities also include peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage.

Seen Passage-15

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Sheikh Kamal, the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangamata Fazilatunnesa Mujib, was born at Tungipara in Gopalganj district. He spent his childhood there. Kamal received his secondary education at Dhaka's BAF Shaheen School from where he passed his SSC examination. He was then admitted to Dhaka College, and after his HSC examination he became a student at the department of Sociology of Dhaka University. Kamal had a colorful life marked by liveliness and creativity. Besides his academic studies, he also pursued his passion for sports and cultural activities. He was a first division basketball and cricket player as well as a sports organizer. He was also interested in classical music, and became a student of Chhayana to learn Sitar under the tutelage of Ustad Ful Mohammad. Apart from Sitar, Kamal had a passion for Piano. He had a good collection of musical instruments on the second floor of their house at Dhanmondi, Road no. 32.

It is well known to his friends that Sheikh Kamal used to begin his day practicing the Sitar and during the day played basketball or football or cricket. In the evening he was often seen on stage rehearsing a play. He took part in stage performance of Kabar written by prominent playwright Shaheed Munir Chowdhury. Kamal was one of the founders of Dhaka Theatre. He was also a founder of Spondon Shilpi Gosthi - a cultural organization. And who doesn't know that Sheikh Kamal was the founder of Abahoni Krira Chokro that introduced modern football in our country?

There are interesting traits in Kamal's character. He was the eldest son of a Prime Minister and later of a President. Yet, his life was very simple. He didn't take any advantage of his father's name and office. As he loved to spend time with his friends at Tungipara in his childhood, he loved to do the same during his college and university days. Watching good movies with them in Madhumita, Naz, or Balaka cinema hall was also something that he really liked.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) Sheikh Kamal was born in ____
 (i) Tungipara (ii) Dhaka (iii) Khulna (iv) Meherpur
- (b) From which educational institution Kamal received his Secondary Education?
 (i) BAF Shaheen College (ii) Notre Dame college
 (iii) Gopalganj high school (iv) None of them
- (c) What is true about Sheikh Kamal?
 (i) He had passion about cultural activities (ii) He was a basketball player
 (iii) He played cricket (iv) All of them
- (d) He was a student of ____.
 (i) Dhaka University (ii) Dhaka college
 (iii) Chhayana (iv) All of them
- (e) Which activities did not Sheikh Kamal do in his regular day?
 (i) Played basket ball (ii) played football or cricket
 (iii) Practised Sitar (iv) Wandered with friends
- (f) "Kabar" is written by ____.
 (i) Kazi nazrul islam (ii) Selim al Deen
 (iii) Munir khan (iv) Munir Chowdhury



- (g) In the Evening Kamal was often seen on stage rehearsing a play. Here 'play' refer to ____.
- (i) game (ii) sports (iii) drama (iv) enjoyment
- (h) Which of the following statement is not true?
- (i) Kamal's life was marked by liveliness and creativity
(ii) He was a first division basketball and cricket player
(iii) He was seen on stage rehearsing in the evening
(iv) Kamal used to begin his day practicing Piano
- (i) In which drama/play did Kamal perform?
- (i) Kabar (ii) Dak ghor (iii) Bisharjan (iv) Raja
- (j) The word "Assassination" means in this passage ____.
- (i) Attack suddenly (ii) Torture
(iii) Exploit (iv) To kill someone suddenly and secretly
- (k) Which of the following words is synonymous with 'Creativity' used in the 1st paragraph.?
- (i) merit (ii) inventiveness (iii) intelligence (iv) inept

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What are the interesting traits in Kamal's character?
(b) How was Sheikh Kamal killed?
(c) What do you know about the family members of Sheikh Kamal?
(d) Why he got himself involved in Chhayanaut?
(e) How was Sheikh Kamal's daily life?
(f) Write about the educational qualification of Sheikh Kamal?
(g) "Sheikh Kamal was a self-established man." Do you agree with this statement ?
(h) What were Kamal's contribution in Sports sector?
(i) How Kamal liked to spend his free time?
(j) What do you know about the Higher Education of Sheikh Kamal?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) Tungipara (b) (i) BAF Shaheen College (c) (iv) All of them
(d) (iv) All of them (e) (iv) Wandered with friends (f) (iv) Munir Chowdhury
(g) (iii) Drama (h) (i) BAF Shaheen school (i) (i) Kabar
(j) (iv) To kill someone suddenly and secretly (k) (ii) Inventiveness

- B. (a) Sheikh Kamal was an amicable person. His life was full of liveliness and creativity. He was a good basketball and cricket player. Besides participating in games and sports, he organised sports. He had fascination for arts too. All of these features are interesting traits of Kamal's character.
- (b) Sheikh Kamal was killed brutally by unpatriotic murderers. Those murderers killed not only Kamal but also his family member on 15th August 1975.
- (c) Sheikh Kamal was the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangamata Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib. He had four siblings named Sheikh Hasina, Sheikh Jamal, Sheikh Rehana and Sheikh Russel. Sultana Kamal was his spouse.

- (d) Kamal had fascination for classical music. As he wanted to learn Sitar from Ustad Ful Mohammad, he got himself involved in Chhayanaut.
- (e) Kamal's daily life was very prolific. He usually started his his day with practicing the Sitar. Then later in the day, he used to play basketball or football. In the evening, he rehearsed play on stage.
- (f) Sheikh Kamal completed his graduation and post-graduation from the department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. He was also the student of BAF Shaheen school and Dhaka college.
- (g) It is agreed that Sheikh Kamal was a self-established man. Though he was a son of Prime minister as well as president, he was never pride of his status. Rather he was simple enough to spend time with friends from simple family by watching movies with them. Actually, he tried to be self-established by establishing Dhaka theatre, Spondon Shilpi Gosthi, and founding Abahoni Kria Chokro.
- (h) As Kamal was a sport lover, he worked for sports by establishing sport related organisations. Abahoni Kria Chokro was one of them.
- (i) He liked to spend his free time with his friends of Tungipara and later with the friends of his University. He used to enjoy his time with them by watching movies. He also played football, Cricket and basketball in his free time.
- (j) Sheikh Kamal was Graduated from the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. He also completed his master's degree from the same department some days before his tragic demise.

Seen Passage-16

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Sheikh Kamal knew that there is no shortcut to success. He groomed himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment. When the Pakistan military began its genocide in Bangladesh he joined the liberation war and received military training at Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India. This tall young man who carried himself with dignity and possessed remarkable traits of leadership became the ADC of General Ataul Goni Osmani, the Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. After independence, Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life but he preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces to that end. Journalist Syed Ishtiaq Reza, in one of his columns "Ekjon Sheikh Kamal" in Bangla Tribune, rightly says that the unique qualities of Sheikh Kamal's character, especially his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture, are never seen in any son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.

This is unfortunate that just after 10 days of his 26 birthday and only after a month of his marriage with Sultana Kamal, a Dhaka University Blue in athletics, his life was cut short by a group of cowardly killers. Both he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'groomed' in the passage?
 (i) guided (ii) thought (iii) knew (iv) controlled
- (b) Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life. Here 'secure' refers to?
 (i) modest (ii) easy (iii) sheltered (iv) fancy
- (c) Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. Here 'during' is a/an?
 (i) Noun (ii) preposition (iii) adjective (iv) adverb
- (d) The word 'perseverance' indicates to?
 (i) indolence (ii) persistence (iii) perceive (iv) perfunctory
- (e) What is the philosophy of Kamal's life according to the passage?
 (i) life is beautiful (ii) success can be gained easily
 (iii) success needs hard work (iv) enjoy your life
- (f) How did Kamal attain success?
 (i) in a shortcut way (ii) through dedication
 (iii) easily (iv) through marriage
- (g) 'commitment' means in the passage _____.
 (i) responsibility (ii) patience
 (iii) hard work (iv) percept.
- (h) The word 'genocide' can be replaced by _____.
 (i) kill (ii) carnage (iii) murder (iv) beautiful side
- (i) The word 'Liberation' is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adjective (iv) none
- (j) The opposite meaning of the word 'dignity' is similar to?
 (i) informality (ii) poise (iii) indecency (iv) indifference
- (k) The word 'possess' in the passage is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adjective (iv) adverb
- (l) 'Traits' in the passage means _____.
 (i) dint (ii) dine (iii) agreement (iv) spirit
- (m) The young 'forces' to that end...Here 'forces' refers to _____.
 (i) army (ii) navy (iii) power (iv) police
- (n) "He preferred to engage himself in country building." Who is 'himself' here?
 (i) Bangabandhu (ii) Jamal (iii) Kamal (iv) Kamal's wife
- (o) 'Cowardly' in the passage is a _____.
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adjective (iv) none
- (p) His life was 'cut short. Here 'cut short' means?
 (i) he died by an accident (ii) he died a simple death
 (iii) his death was very sorrowful (iv) his death was a common incident
- (q) The synonym of the word 'officials' is?
 (i) office (ii) officer (iii) board (iv) government
- (r) 'Assassinated' could be replaced by?
 (i) execute (ii) assembly (iii) torture (iv) shelter
- (s) Both he and his wife along with Bangabandhu. Here along with is a _____.
 (i) verb (ii) conjunction (iii) adjective (iv) preposition
- (t) Who was Sultana Kamal?
 (i) Athlete (ii) student (iii) employee (iv) housewife
- (u) According to the passage why Kamal did not join in Bangladesh Army for?
 (i) money (ii) patriotism (iii) family (iv) hate

B. Answer the following questions:

- Discuss the philosophy of Kamal's life in your own word.
- How did Kamal grow himself up?
- What are the special qualities in Kamal?
- What did Kamal prefer?
- How did Kamal and his family members die?
- Do you think that Kamal could bring something unique in our country? If yes, or no, give reason.
- From where did Kamal receive military training?
- What does the statement 'his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture' refer to?
- Do you think that the killers of Sheikh Kamal were coward? Why? Why not? Explain.

Answer

- A. (a) (i) guided (b) (iii) sheltered (c) (ii) preposition (d) (ii) persistence
 (e) (iii) success needs hard work (f) (ii) through dedication (g) (i) responsibility
 (h) (ii) carnage (i) (i) noun (j) (i) informality (k) (ii) verb
 (l) (iv) spirit (m) (iii) power (n) (iii) Kamal (o) (iii) adjective
 (p) (iii) his death was very sorrowful (q) (iv) government (r) (i) execute
 (s) (iv) preposition (t) (iv) housewife (u) (ii) patriotism
- B. (a) 'There is no easy way of success' was the philosophy of Kamal's life.
 (b) He grew himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment.
 (c) Leadership, perseverance and commitment are the special qualities of Kamal.
 (d) He preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces remaining an army officer.
 (e) Some cowardly killers killed the whole family of Kamal. In other word, he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.
 (f) Yes, I think so. Because Kamal possessed some unique qualities. Nevertheless, he had a passion in sports. So, it can be said that he certainly could bring change in our country at least in the field of sports.
 (g) He received military training at Camp Murtec, located at the Himalayan foothills in India.
 (i) The statement refers to the passionate feeling of Sheikh Kamal towards sports and culture. He showed much more interest in these two sectors than any other son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.
 (j) Yes, it is thought so. Because, It is evident that he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated. This kind of Killer kills someone very secretly. So, It can be said that the killers of Kamal were coward.

Seen Passage-17

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

When I first met Sheikh Kamal at the end of 1969, he was already known everywhere in the country as the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the undisputed leader of Bengalis, the man we love to think of as Friend of Bengal. I, on the other hand, was the son of middle-class parents and not exceptional in any sense. And yet when I was introduced to him in front of the entry to Kala Bhaban or the Arts Building of the University of Dhaka by a mutual friend, he greeted me with the friendliest of smiles and a warm handshake. He made me feel instantly that I would be his friend!

He was hugely popular in his own right by then. I already knew a lot about him from my Dhanmondi friends. For example, I knew that he was quite good at basketball and cricket, actively interested in music, always lively and full of good spirits. These qualities never deserted him. He was also known to be a tireless organizer in student politics, of course, but also in the sports and cultural arenas. Although we never met regularly after 1971, he continued to be warm and friendly, whenever we met, inside or outside the university.

Even now I remember vividly a number of occasions when I met him up close. One day, for example, a mutual friend invited a few of us to go to a place 30 miles or so outside Dhaka for a day out. This was also the site of a charitable foundation, a fully-funded school and a medical clinic for the people of the region. In addition, it had a pond and a playing field. On our way to the place and back, everywhere in it and all day long, Kamal was the life of our group. I remember him singing spontaneously every now and then, joking and bursting into laughter often, playing cricket with us full-spiritedly, and showing keen interest in the activities of the foundation. I was reinforced in the belief I had at the end of our first meeting he had the gift of friendship and I was one of his friends. And I could see by the end of the trip that he was good at everything - playing cricket, cracking jokes, music, making friends and having a good time!

Kamal, I found out in the next few years, made friends instinctively. But it was also clear he cultivated friends. And so whenever he met, he would seem to go out of his way to greet you before you could greet him. He had a trademark smile, warm and welcoming. Soon, I found out that whenever we were in groups, whether in the Arts building or outside, he would become the life of any group, the center of attention, inevitably and naturally. And yet, when he talked to you, he made you feel that you were important, and worth his company.

In late February 1969 Bangabandhu was released from jail and a month later Ayub Khan was replaced by Yahya Khan, another dictator, but one who was seemingly planning to lay the path down for democracy. This Khan pledged to hold genuine elections to the national as well as the provincial assemblies on the basis of universal suffrage; election fever gripped the country.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) 'And yet when I was introduced to him in front of the entry to Kala Bhaban'- here 'introduced' means—
 (i) made familiar with (ii) disclosed
 (iii) commenced (iv) made famous with
- (b) The word 'entry' used in the 1st paragraph means _____.
 (i) write (ii) compose (iii) exit (iv) entrance
- (c) The word 'greeted' in the 1st paragraph means _____.
 (i) welcome (ii) bow (iii) adorn (iv) Laud

- (d) The writer already knew a lot about Sheikh Kamal from _____.
 (i) his classmates (ii) his friends of Dhanmondi
 (iii) his University (iv) newspaper
- (e) What is the synonym of 'interested' used in the 2nd paragraph?
 (i) addicted (ii) attached (iii) wishful (iv) devoted
- (f) 'He was also known to be a tireless organizer'- Here 'tireless' is opposite in meaning to -.
 (i) languid (ii) assiduous (iii) incessant (iv) diligent
- (g) Which of the following words bears the opposite meaning of 'friendly' used in the 2nd paragraph?
 (i) hostile (ii) amicable (iii) kind (iv) hospitable
- (h) Sheikh Kamal was not involved in _____.
 (i) student politics (ii) cultural arenas
 (iii) basketball and cricket (iv) playing baseball
- (i) 'Every now and then' used in the 3rd paragraph means _____.
 (i) occasionally (ii) hardly (iii) constantly (iv) continuously
- (j) The word 'company' in the last line of the second paragraph means _____.
 (i) leader (ii) friend (iii) friendly (iv) foe
- (k) The phrase 'Good at' means
 (i) Skilled (ii) Fantastic (iii) Gauche (iv) Inept
- (l) In this passage, Sheikh Kamal was a _____.
 (i) serious person (ii) meticulous person (iii) friendly person (iv) rude person
- (m) Which of the sentence is not true about Sheikh Kamal?
 (i) He was good at cricket and Basketball (ii) He had interest in music
 (iii) He had a smiling face (iv) He was not too much friendly
- (n) Who is thought of as Friend of Bangla?
 (i) Sheikh Kamal (ii) The speaker
 (iii) The friend of Sheikh Kamal (iv) Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur
- (o) What is the antonym of 'spontaneously'?
 (i) Intentionally (ii) Continuously (iii) Willingly (iv) Reluctantly
- (p) "And not exceptional in any sense" Here "Exceptional" refer to _____.
 (i) Extraordinary (ii) Artificial (iii) Paranormal (iv) Similar

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What do you know about Sheikh Kamal? Write within 2 or 3 sentences.
- (b) What was the author's perspective about Sheikh Kamal when they met?
- (c) Where did Sheikh Kamal and Author meet first?
- (d) How was the relationship between author and Sheikh Kamal?
- (e) In which sector Sheikh Kamal was skilled?
- (f) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was considered as the Friend of Bengal. Explain the this line and give personal opinion.
- (g) Why is the friendship between the narrator and Sheikh Kamal surprising?

- (h) How did Sheikh Kamal welcome the author?
 (i) "These qualities never deserted him." - What does it imply?
 (j) Why is Sheikh Kamal called a tireless organizer?
 (k) What is the main purpose of the narrator/author?
 (l) "He was good at everything." What does this statement indicates?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) made familiar with (b) (iv) entrance (c) (i) welcome
 (d) (ii) his friends of Dhanmondi (e) (iv) devoted (f) (ii) assiduous
 (g) (i) hostile (h) (iv) playing baseball (i) (i) occasionally (j) (ii) friend
 (k) (i) Skilled (l) (iii) A friendly person (m) (iv) He was not too much friendly
 (n) (iv) Bangabondhu Sheikh Mujibur (o) (iv) Reluctantly (p) (i) Extraordinary
- B. (a) Sheikh Kamal was the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Also, Kamal was a very amicable person. Moreover, he was very much passionate in games and sports.
 (b) When author met Sheikh Kamal, his perspective was that Kamal was a friendly and amicable person as Kamal shook hand and greeted him with friendliest smile.
 (c) Sheikh Kamal and author met first in front of the entry of Kala Bhaban (Arts Building) of the University of Dhaka.
 (d) The relationship between author and Sheikh Kamal was very amiable and friendly.
 (e) Kamal was a good basketball as well as cricket player. Besides he was skilled in music.
 (f) As Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman fought for the country, thought for the welfare of nation and stood beside people, he was considered as the friend of Bengal.
 (g) The friendship between the narrator and Sheikh Kamal was surprising because of their different social class. Kamal was the son of prime minister as well as president but the author was from middle class family. So, it was estimated that their friendship would not be very amicable. But, as they were very close, it was really surprising.
 (h) Kamal welcomed the author with friendliest smile and warm handshaking.
 (i) This statement indicates that Kamal was always active in doing various actions like playing sports and practising music.
 (j) Kamal is considered as a tireless organiser because he organized student politics as well as established different organisations related to games and sports.
 (k) The main purpose of author is to depict Kamal as a friendly person as well as to express special traits of Kamal's character.
 (l) The statement indicates that Kamal was proficient not only in political sector but also in cultural and sport sectors.

Seen Passage-18

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

One day, Kamal invited me and a few of our friends to accompany him to Savar, where Bangabandhu was scheduled to speak in a couple of public meetings. We agreed readily. Once again, he regaled us on the way and back with his lively presence, chatting, joking and singing. We also had the opportunity to hear Bangabandhu speak on this occasion. With his golden voice, eloquence, gift for rhetoric and making complex things clear with vivid images and passionate arguments, Bangabandhu stirred us all. It was another day with Kamal that I would treasure.

One other day that I will treasure forever was sometime in 1970, when the Bengalese were gearing up for the National Assembly elections. Kamal had taken me and a few other friends to his Road no. 32 house for chatting, or what we in Bangla call adda, when Kamal suddenly had the idea of introducing us to his father. He was in another part of the house with other people, probably discussing election strategy, but he had time to greet us. I remember him waving affectionately, warmth for Kamal's friends written all over his smiling face.

After the war of independence was over, I continued to meet Kamal in the university. But on his return from the army he became busier and busier in politics, while I took to studying seriously and frequenting the library of the University of Dhaka regularly all day long and into early evenings. Nevertheless, even in brief exchanges Kamal, now the son of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, made me feel that I was close to him, for he would not only exchange pleasantries but would also ask about me caringly and in the friendliest of manner. Friendliness came naturally to Sheikh Kamal and more often than not, he would greet you with a smile before you could do so.

There are two other occasions when I met Sheikh Kamal at this time. In the first, I was among the group of students who had secured the top positions in their Honors class and met Professor Abdul Matin Choudhury, our Vice-Chancellor in his office. The meeting was organized at Kamal's initiative. The idea was that we would find the encounter inspirational and our Vice-Chancellor would get to meet a cross-section of the top performing students of a particular year to hear from them how the university could augment its academic facilities for future students.

The second occasion was in late July 1975 when I was leaving the Arts Building to go to TSC for lunch. As I was about to leave, I saw Kamal coming down from his car to attend classes. As always, he greeted me with his characteristic warm smile and wanted to know where I was heading to. When he found out, he insisted that he dropped me off at TSC, since he still had some minutes before his class. That was typical of Kamal. He was the son of Bangabandhu, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, and he still had time to spare for a friend!

That was the last time I would see Kamal, for two weeks later he was murdered, along with Bangabandhu and so many other family members. Among the dead was Kamal's wife Sultana, another batch mate, an outstanding athlete and a very attractive person in every way. All of us were stunned by the events of August 15, 1975. The renegade murderous soldiers had left the nation drift for the immediate future and we had lost the father of our nation. Affectionate, lively and always smiling Kamal would no more greet us, batch mates and make us feel blessed in having him as a friend!

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) Identify parts of speech of "Friendliness".
 (i) Noun (ii) Verb (iii) Adverb (iv) Adjective
- (b) Which word can be best replaced for the word "Amicable"?
 (i) Friendliness (ii) Friend (iii) Conciliatory (iv) All of them
- (c) "I continued to meet Kamal in the University..." Here **University** indicates-
 (i) Jahangirnagar University (ii) University of Dhaka
 (iii) Khulna University (iv) Rajshahi University.
- (d) What is the main purpose of the author of the text?
 (i) Highlighting Bangabandhu as the Father of the Nation
 (ii) Showing Bangabandhu's charismatic power through his speech
 (iii) Describing Sheikh Kamal's life style
 (iv) Upholding Sheikh Kamal as an amicable person in almost every situation
- (e) Bangabandhu delivered his speeches in _____.
 (i) his home town (ii) diplomatic missions (iii) public meetings (iv) public place
- (f) Where was the author heading to while meeting with Sheikh Kamal mentioned in the Passage?
 (i) Arts Building for attending class (ii) TSC- for lunch
 (iii) Curzon Hall to gossip (iv) TSC to chat
- (g) Sultana Kamal was _____.
 (i) Sheikh Kamal's sister (ii) Sheikh Kamal's friend
 (iii) Sheikh Mujib's daughter in law (iv) Sheikh Mujib's daughter
- (h) The word 'regale' could be best replaced by _____.
 (i) entertain (ii) entertainment (iii) express joy (iv) pacify
- (i) What does 'his golden voice' imply in line 4?
 (i) Bangabandhu could deliver speech clearly (ii) Bangabandhu used to speak boldly
 (iii) Bangabandhu had appealing voice (iv) Bangabandhu wore golden suit while speaking
- (j) What does the expression 'Bangabandhu stirred us all' imply?
 (i) His speech delighted us (ii) His speech terrified general public
 (iii) His speech was loud (iv) Bangabandhu gathered all the folks
- (k) When did the national assembly election take place in the then Pakistan?
 (i) in 1954 (ii) in 1947 (iii) in 1970 (iv) in 1971
- (l) Why Kamal's friends were invited?
 (i) For Gossiping (ii) to make adda
 (iii) For letting them hear Bangabandhu's speeches (iv) all of them
- (m) The 'election strategy' in the 2nd paragraph of the passage indicates _____.
 (i) Organization of election (ii) planning of voting methods, election campaigns, etc.
 (iii) discussion for voting (iv) selection of candidates
- (n) Kamal's nature of treating people in a friendly manner describes his _____.
 (i) amicable nature (ii) Self-centeredness (iii) political activities (iv) heroism
- (o) The author's second occasion of meeting Sheikh Kamal was _____.
 (i) in July 1975 (ii) in June 1975 (iii) in July 1974 (iv) in August 1975

B. Answer the following questions :

- What kind of distinctive features of Sheikh Kamal made him a typical friend?
- What had happened on the day when Kamal invited his friends?
- Evaluate Sheikh Kamal as an amicable person.
- When and how Kamal was killed?
- Why Kamal's friends were invited?
- What do you know about Sultana Kamal.? Write in your own words.
- "Kamal inherited his friendly nature from his father." Do you agree with this statement?
- How was writer's second meeting with Kamal?
- Why does the narrator feel blessed?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) Noun (b) (iii) Conciliatory (c) (ii) University of Dhaka
 (d) (iv) Upholding Sheikh Kamal as an amicable person in almost every situation (e) (iii) public meetings
 (f) (ii) TSC- for lunch (g) (iii) Sheikh Mujib's daughter in law (h) (ii) entertainment
 (i) (iii) Bangabandhu had appealing voice (j) (i) His speech delighted us
 (k) (iii) in 1970 (l) (iii) For letting them hear Bangabandhu's speeches
 (m) (ii) planning of voting methods, election campaigns, etc. (n) (i) amicable nature (o) (i) in July 1975
- B. (a) Kamal's nature of friendliness, lively presence, chatting and joking for amusement and singing song made him a typical friend.
 (b) In response to the invitation, Kamal as well as his friend went to Savar. On that day the friend was amused by the behaviors of Sheikh Kamal. Besides they chatted, Joked as well as performed singing. Finally, they heard the speech of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
 (c) Sheikh Kamal was very amicable in nature. As a son of prime minister, he might be a boastful person but he was very close to his friends who were from middle class or even lower class.
 (d) Kamal as well as his family members was killed brutally by some cowardly unpatriotic murderers.
 (e) Kamal invited his friends to accompany him to Savar.
 (f) Sultana Kamal was the sister-in-law of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and wife of Sheikh Kamal. She was an athlete and very attractive person as well as a student of Dhaka University.
 (g) It is agreed that Kamal acquired friendly nature from his father Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. As Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was amicable, Kamal saw him from his childhood and acquired that habit.
 (h) The writer met Sheikh Kamal for the second time in late July 1975. When The author was leaving Arts Building for TSC, he met Kamal who was coming to attend class. At that time, Kamal greeted him with warm smile and offered him to drop toward TSC.
 (i) The narrator feels blessed of having Sheikh Kamal as one of his friends.

Seen Passage-19

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

I could hear very faint voices as if coming from the other side of the world. The time was about 4:00 in the morning and the date September 22, 1961. I was feeling tired and exhausted and was encountering stiff opposition from the strong tide. I looked towards my accompanying motorboat carrying my manager Quazi Mohammad Ali, skipper Len Hutchinson and the official observer, Mr. J. U. Wood. They were all pointing towards the Kent shore. As I looked up, I could see flashes. I realized I was very close to the shore. I asked what the time was and how far I had still to go. They told me that if I put the last ounce of energy into my swimming, I would set a new world record for France to England swim. This electrified me. The goal for which I had been striving for the past four years could be mine. The aim, which goaded me to swim the Channel six times, each time risking my life and reputation, was so close. Yet it could be far...

Treachery of Weather

The Channel, with its cold biting water, the winds, the waves and the tides does not make things easier. The unpredictable weather changes for the worse after a swimmer jumps in. It has never, to my knowledge, changed for the better for anyone yet... Apart from stamina and practice of long distance swimming, one must have the grit, determination and courage to subdue the Channel. Weather and ill luck have conspired and joined hands many a time to defeat Channel swimmers. They had defeated me no less than five times....

The final shot

On the morning of 9 September 1961, after finishing my swim, I had gone to bed. The BBC-TV cameramen filmed me in my bed. Although very tired after swimming for 11 hours and 48 minutes, I could not fall asleep. The thought that I had once again failed my country, friends and fans was disturbing me. After only four hours sleep the following night, I decided to try again for the sixth time. I had fixed the tentative date for September 20. On that day I took the ferry to Calais.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) What was the Media that cover the Mission?
 (i) APA (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation TV
 (iii) ESPN (iv) Cable News Network
- (b) What does the word 'Faint' indicates in this passage?
 (i) Melancholy (ii) Feeble (iii) Sad (iv) Solemn
- (c) The antonym of 'Unpredictable' is-
 (i) Unclear (ii) Awaited (iii) Unexpected (iv) Unassumed
- (d) Which sentence is compatible with the passage?
 (i) The tide was enormous (ii) The Forceful tide was his foe
 (iii) vast wave was common in the channel (iv) The kent shore was far away from them
- (e) What is the Antonym of the word "Opposition".
 (i) Hindrance (ii) Adversary (iii) Ally (iv) Foe
- (f) Who was the manager of Brojen Das?
 (i) Len Hutchinson (ii) Mr. J.U.Wood (iii) Quazi Mohammad Ali (iv) He had no manager
- (g) Who was not accompanying with Das?
 (i) Len Hutchinson (ii) Mr. J.U.Wood (iii) Samiul Haque (iv) Quazi Mohammad ali

- (h) How was the author's condition at the very beginning of the passage?
 (i) weary (ii) tired (iii) exhausted (iv) all of them
- (i) "Cold biting water" in line 11 indicates
 (i) The water of the sea was terribly cold (ii) The water was freezed
 (iii) the water were very sharpened (iv) The water was salty
- (j) What is the true statement from the sentences?
 (i) The swimmers are unlucky (ii) The weather is getting worst
 (iii) The weather is so uncertain that swimmers find it unfavorable
 (iv) The weather becomes good when the swimmers start to swim
- (k) What was author's ambition?
 (i) He wanted to be a famous swimmer
 (ii) He wanted to defeat the English Channel near Kent shore.
 (iii) He had lofty ambitions
 (iv) He wanted to set a new world record in swimming.
- (l) Which word can be replaced by word "Tentative?"
 (i) possibly (ii) surely (iii) precise (iv) suddenly
- (m) Swimmers often got defeated for ____
 (i) the lack of willingness (ii) they faced unexpected weather and luck did not help them
 (iii) they accept defeats easily (iv) they are not skilled

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What is the settings of the passage?
 (b) Who were accompanying the speaker?
 (c) How was his state when he was close to the shore?
 (d) What did electrify the speaker?
 (e) How was his previous experience of crossing the channel?
 (f) What made his challenge more difficult?
 (g) Which elements are needed to subdue the Channel?
 (h) What are the main reasons being failure to defeat Channel?
 (i) What was his determination for the 6th time mission?

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation TV (b) (ii) Feeble (c) (ii) Awaited
 (d) (i) The tide was enormous (e) (iii) Ally (f) (iii) Quazi Mohammad Ali
 (g) (iii) Samiul Haque (h) (iv) All of them (i) (i) The water of the sea was terribly cold.
 (j) (iii) The weather is so uncertain that swimmers find it unfavorable
 (k) (iv) He wanted to set a new world record in swimming. (l) (i) possibly
 (m) (ii) they faced unexpected weather and luck did not help them

- B. (a) The setting of the passage is September 22 on the year 1961 at about 4:00 near the Kent shore.
 (b) Accompanying members of Brojen Das was Quazi Mohammad Ali as a manager, skipper Len Hutchinson and Mr. J.U Wood as an Official observer.
 (c) The speaker was very tired and exhausted when he was close to the shore.
 (d) The speaker needed to put the last ounce of energy into swimming to achieve new world record. This thought electrified him.
 (e) The speaker took risk of his life and reputation when he was crossing the channel in his previously. He was close to the record but it was too far.
 (f) Cold biting water, the winds, the waves and tides made the speaker's challenge more difficult. The unpredictable weather changes for the worse after he jumped in.
 (g) Person's stamina and practice of long-distance swimming as well as grit, determination and courage are needed to subdue the channel.
 (h) Unpredictable weather and bad luck are the main reason of being failure to defeat the Channel.
 (i) After failing five times, The speaker determined to defeat the channel and make a new world record for his country as well as for his near and dear one.

Seen Passage-20

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Sea Sick

I get sea-sick in the ferry and also during swimming if there are breakers or waves. This sea-sickness was the main cause of my failure to set a world record on September 8/9 or even in 1960. The night rest at the Cap Gris Nez hotel did me immense good. I felt on top of the world. The weather on September 21 was near perfect. I jumped into the water within 12 days of my 5th swim, a record in itself, after saying a little prayer, asking God to give me good weather all through and to crown me with success. Nearly the whole of Cap Gris Nez village had turned out to wish me luck and see me enter the water for the sixth time.

Plunge And After

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried, was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close. I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused. I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides.

Last Efforts

After the feed I really got my teeth into the strokes. I was squeezing my body for the last drop of energy I could get out of it and edged on inch by inch. The people in the motorboat were cheering me. I saw the flash on the Kent shore very clearly. I realized I was very close. I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot, dangling before my swollen eyes.

I kept pulling myself on a little more, just a little more the momentum was building up- then I felt rocks, sharp and craggy. Then a big rock appeared before me. And that was it the shore it was the time: 4.35 a.m. GMT. I had broken the world record by 15 minutes. I thanked God for fulfilling my life's ambition. Then I remembered my parents. I had not failed my country.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) The last half of the Channel swimming is _____.
 (i) less challenging than the first half (ii) more challenging than the first half
 (iii) as difficult as the first one (iv) all of the above
- (b) Brojen Das went to swim in the English Channel on 21 September 1961 _____.
 (i) within 12 days of his 5th swimming (ii) within a week of his previous Channel swimming
 (iii) immediately after his 5th swimming (iv) after 11 hours and 48 minutes of his 5th swimming
- (c) He finished the 6th swim _____.
 (i) a little bit late than expected (ii) just on time
 (iii) 15 minutes after the time set by the Channel authority
 (iv) 15 minutes before the time taken by the previous record holder
- (d) Brojen Das used to suffer from seasickness _____.
 (i) when he was in the ferry (ii) when he was in cold water
 (iii) when there were rocks in front of him (iv) when he felt hungry
- (e) The people of the Cap Gris Nez came to the shore to _____.
 (i) wish Brojen Das good luck (ii) see off Brojen Das
 (iii) welcome Brojen Das (iv) take photos with him
- (f) Once a swimmer gets into the Channel water, _____.
 (i) he/she cannot keep a track of the time (ii) he/she cannot keep a track of the directions
 (iii) he/she cannot keep track of the distance (iv) all of the above
- (g) In water, one can forget about _____.
 (i) time (ii) distance (iii) direction (iv) all of them
- (h) What does the word "Parent" indicate?
 (i) father (ii) mother (iii) father and mother (iv) either father or mother
- (i) GMT stands for _____.
 (i) Global Marine Time (ii) Greenwich Mean Time
 (iii) Green mean time (iv) Global marginal time
- (j) The record is compared to _____.
 (i) Idiomatic carrot (ii) Proverbial carrot (iii) getting Nobel prize (iv) None of the above
- (k) What is the antonym of 'Hungry'?
 (i) Famished (ii) Rapacious (iii) well fed (iv) Esurient
- (l) Brojen started swimming for the 6th times from _____.
 (i) London (ii) Hampton (iii) Kent shore (iv) Cap Gris Nez village
- (m) What was the time of Brojen's achieving world record?
 (i) 4:35 p.m GMT (ii) 10:35 a.m BST (iii) 10:35 a.m GMT (iv) None of them
- (n) What does BBC stand for?
 (i) British Broadcasting Channel (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation
 (iii) Britain Broadcasting Corporation (iv) British Business channel
- (o) Brojen Das' fellow men didn't want to allow him to have the feed for they were afraid of _____.
 (i) losing perseverance (ii) losing stamina
 (iii) consuming time (iv) getting sick
- (p) 'Squeezing' in the last of the paragraph doesn't indicate _____.
 (i) pressing (ii) kneading (iii) yielding (iv) suppressing

B. Answer the following questions :

- Why narrator failed to set a world record on 8/9th September?
- What did he pray to God?
- Which thought made narrator worried?
- Which lesson he got from his previous swims?
- "I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot" Explain this statement in your own words.
- How was his record breaking moment?
- What was Brojen's record mentioned in this passage?
- Why he thanked God?
- What were the starting and ending point of Brojen's Swimming?
- What does the phrase "I had not failed my country" means?

Answer

- A.
- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) (ii) more challenging than the first half | (b) (i) within 12 days of his 5th swim |
| (c) (iv) 15 minutes before the time taken by the previous record holder | (d) (i) when he was in the ferry |
| (e) (i) wish Brojen Das good luck | (f) (iv) all of the above (g) (iv) All of them |
| (h) (iv) either father or mother | (i) (ii) Greenwich Mean Time. |
| (j) (ii) Proverbial carrot | (k) (iii) well fed (l) (iv) Cap Gris Nez village |
| (m) (i) 4:35 p.m GMT | (n) (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation |
| (o) (iii) consuming time | (p) (iii) yielding |
- B.
- Sea sickness was the reason of failing Brojen Das to set a world record on 8/9th September.
 - He prayed to god to give him good weather all through and to crown him with success.
 - Das was worried thinking that he must make the record and he needed good weather.
 - From the previous swims, the narrator learned that he must keep his pace steady and he needed every ounce of his energy toward the end of the swimming..
 - Brojen Das could see the flash on the Kent shore that made him allure like a proverbial carrot. Like the carrot of proverb, he found his record attractive.
 - At about 4:35 GMT he broke the record. It was assiduous task and consequently he was very happy.
 - Crossing English channel was Brojen's record that is mentioned in this passage. He broke the record by 15 minutes.
 - He thanked god for fulfilling his life's ambition of defeating English channel.
 - He started swimming from Cap Gris Nez village and ended swimming at Kent shore.
 - This phrase indicates that he did love his country and by defeating the channel he did not fail his country rather he made his country winner.

Seen Passage-21

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.

Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA, as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages, and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) The word 'modest' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) austere (ii) banaisic (iii) docile (iv) fairish
- (b) The word 'icon' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) antithesis (ii) effigy (iii) obverse (iv) converse
- (c) Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in _____ moments of life.
 (i) elated (ii) thrilled (iii) blighting (iv) gratified
- (d) "As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life." The word 'As' is a/an _____.
 (i) Adverb (ii) Adjective (iii) Preposition (iv) Conjunction
- (e) "Nishat's mother is a hardworking and understanding woman." 'Understanding' means _____.
 (i) bigoted (ii) ruthless (iii) downfield (iv) motley
- (f) Which part of speech is the word 'early' in the passage?
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adverb (iv) none of the above
- (g) An accountant works in the field of _____.
 (i) finance (ii) recreation (iii) vat (iv) tax
- (h) The word 'enrolled' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) entry (ii) admit (iii) docile (iv) fairish
- (i) The word 'pursue' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) see (ii) dream (iii) obverse (iv) chase
- (j) The word 'direst' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) easy (ii) good (iii) grim (iv) converse

B. Answer the following questions :

- What are the things for which Nishat Mazumder can have a pleasing feeling?
- What does the life of Nishat Mazumder unveil mentioned in the passage? Explain it with the reference to the passage.
- Prove that Nishat is a linguaphile and show the field of her work and the rationality of taking her as an accountant at Dhaka WASA.
- What was the reason of experiencing stumbling blocks in Nishat's life? What did her mentor do in the life of Nishat?
- Who can be termed as the "Achilles's Shield" according to the passage and why?

Answer

- A. (a) (iv) fairish (b) (ii) effigy (c) (iii) blighting (d) (iv) Conjunction
 (e) (ii) ruthless (f) (iv) none of the above (g) (i) finance (h) (ii) admit
 (i) (iv) chase (j) (iii) grim
- B. (a) The things for which the central character can have a pleasing feeling are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012.
 (b) Nishat's life unveils an inspirational story that the youths in Bangladesh need to know. The life of Nishat is an inspirational story in the sense that it can motivate someone to dream big.
 (c) Nishat is a linguaphile in the sense that she is interested in different languages and accordingly she has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. The field of her work is that she works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant and the rationality of taking her as an accountant at Dhaka WASA is that she earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting that suits the position.
 (d) The reason of experiencing stumbling blocks in Nishat's life was that he was daughter of a freedom fighter. Her mother gave her (Nishat) courage and determination to overcome the adversities of life and pursue her dreams.
 (e) Nishat's mother, Ashura Mazumder, can be termed as the 'Achilles's Shield' according to the passage as she has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst situations.

Seen Passage-22

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Have you heard of Superman, and the Hollywood film showing his adventures? Christopher Reeve, the actor who played the role of Superman in the film said in a speech he gave at the Democratic National Convention in 1996- "So many of our dreams at first seem impossible, then they seem improbable, and then, when we summon the will, they soon become inevitable." This has happened in Nishat's life too. Though she had a long cherished dream to be a mountaineer, it was not until 2003 that she could climb the 967 feet high Keokradong. The climbing event was organized on 29 May, 2003 to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay's conquest of Mount Everest. Nishat had walked the streets of Dhaka with a 15 kg backpack for three consecutive days to make her body ready for the climb before the real expedition. Factors like chance, dedication and creating opportunities are important for anyone's success, but a sportsperson should also have discipline and perseverance to succeed. Institutional and professional trainings are also necessary. Nishat joined Bangladesh Mountaineering and Trekking Club (BMTTC) in 2006, and completed a basic training course at Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, India in 2007. After that she scaled peaks in the Himalayan range one after another, joining several teams from Bangladesh. Today we have a mountain peak in the Himalayas, the Nepal-Bangladesh Friendship Peak, so named because mountaineers from the two friendly countries jointly climbed it for the first time. Nishat's team was led by M.A. Mohit, who has been on top of Everest and quite a few other peaks higher than 8000 meters.

In Bangladesh, mountaineering is a new sport activity, and we are yet to develop a culture that will encourage a woman's mountaineering activities. Nishat took the challenge, and she was supported by her parents. This is an expensive sport, and Nishat and other mountaineers could not have succeeded if several organizations did not help them. Nishat was an ambassador of "Because I am a Girl" campaign of Plan International's Bangladesh chapter in her expedition to Mount Everest in 2012. She wanted to leave a message for all people of Bangladesh that a girl can do anything a boy can do, and hence every girl should have support from her parents and society in every challenging activity."

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- Which one in the followings has the similar meaning of the word 'perseverance'?
 (i) consistency (ii) will power (iii) industrious (iv) dedication
- What does **mountaineering** refer?
 (i) Jumping from mountains (ii) Climbing mountains
 (iii) Diving in mountains (iv) Walking in mountains
- Our dreams at first seem impossible. The word 'seem' could be best replaced by _____.
 (i) look (ii) seen (iii) show (iv) find
- Which of the following has the closest meaning of **cherish**?
 (i) dream (ii) charity (iii) hope (iv) flourish
- Which of the following words bears the closest meaning of **summon**?
 (i) Sing (ii) bring (iii) demand (iv) invoke
- For three consecutive days to make her... The word **consecutive** could be best replaced by _____.
 (i) successive (ii) regular (iii) long (iv) easy
- After that she scaled peaks ... What does the word **scale** mean here?
 (i) jump (ii) climb (iii) conquer (iv) reach
- The word 'backpack' can be best replaced by _____.
 (i) a large bag (ii) a small box (iii) a heavy pack (iv) a heavy box
- The word **expedition** means-
 (i) an organized journey (ii) an adventure (iii) a party (iv) a meeting
- Factors like chance . Here the word 'factors' could be best replaced with _____.
 (i) Circumstances (ii) Reasons (iii) Causes (iv) Chance
- When we summon the will. Here the word 'summon' is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) pronoun (iii) verb (iv) none
- When we summon the will... Here the word will is a/an _____.
 (i) a verb (ii) an adjective (iii) a noun (iv) none of the above
- Which of the following is synonymous with the word **peak**?
 (i) Scale (ii) Mountain (iii) Top (iv) Valley

B. Answer the following questions:

- "So many of our dreams at first seem impossible, then they seem improbable, and then, when we summon the will, they soon become inevitable." Explain in your own words.
- How Christopher Reeve's speech is related to Nishat's life?
- How did Nishat take training before real expedition?
- Discuss the factors behind a success in your own words.
- Describe Nishat's working activities as a Bangladeshi girl.

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) industrious (b) (ii) Climbing mountains (c) (i) look (d) (iii) hope
 (e) (iv) invoke (f) (i) successive (g) (iii) conquer (h) (i) a large bag
 (j) (i) an organized journey (j) (i) circumstances (k) (iii) verb (l) (iii) a noun
 (m) (iii) Top
- B. (a) This speech is delivered by Christopher Reeve at the Democratic National Convention in 1996. He said when people dream, it seems impossible to implement. But, despite the impossibility, when people chase the dream, it becomes very much achievable to them.
 (b) Christopher Reeve said that primarily impossible looking dream can be achieved by hard work and chasing the dream. This statement is related to Nishat's life because as a girl from Bangladesh, it was almost impossible to become mountaineer. But when Nishat chased the dream, the dream became true.
 (c) Nishat took training from Bangladesh Mountaineering and Trekking Club (BMTTC) and later completed basic course from Himalayan Mountaineering Institution before real expedition.
 (d) The factors like chance, devotion, and creating opportunity are important behind a success.
 (e) Nishat Mojumder was the first Bangladeshi girl who conquered Everest. Actually, she was a mountaineer.

Seen Passage-23

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government. Sabina Akhter, Sanjida Akhter (7th under 16 promising female player of Asia in 2014), Shiuli Azim, Mariya Manda (Captain, Under 15 Female Football Team 2017), Shamsunnahar senior (who scored the solitary goal against India which ensured SAFF Under 15 Women Championship in 2017), Shamsunnahar junior (Captain of Under 15 National Football Team 2019), Tahura Khatun (who scored 40 goals in international matches till 2021), Marzia Khatun, Mahmuda Khatun, Nazma Akhter, Sajeda Akhter, Rozina Khatun, Taniya Akhter, Rupa Akhter, Kalpana Akhter, Purnima Vaskar are names of some bright stars in Bangladesh Women's National Football Team. They all are from Kalsindur village. Their talent and determination have brought them to where they are now.

Board Standard Practice Question

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :
- (a) "This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades." The underlined part is a/an ____.
 (i) adverb (ii) adjective (iii) adverbial phrase (iv) prepositional phrase
- (b) The word 'include' mentioned in the passage means ____.
 (i) reign (ii) eliminate (iii) incorporate (iv) demur

- (c) "In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys." The word 'ours' indicates ____.
- (i) elite society (ii) country (iii) class (iv) conventional society
- (d) "They all are from Kalsindur village." The word 'all' is a/an ____.
- (i) Noun (ii) Adjective (iii) Pronoun (iv) none of these
- (e) But some girls have ____ the village.
- (i) disparaged (ii) understated (iii) glared (iv) played down
- (f) The word 'miniature' could be best replaced by ____.
- (i) disparaged (ii) understated (iii) minute (iv) mature
- (g) The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, Here 'vigour' refers ____.
- (i) robustness (ii) power (iii) talent (iv) mature
- (h) But girls are naive and lack the **intelligence** or energy to match their male counterparts. The bold word means ____.
- (i) robustness (ii) power (iii) talent (iv) mature
- (i) Even **a few years ago**, there was no electricity in the village. The bold phrase refers to ____.
- (i) many years (ii) some years (iii) not many years (iv) none of the above
- (j) But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically... What is the metaphoric explanation of this sentence?
- (i) bring electricity (ii) bring fame (iii) bring money (iv) i & ii

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What is the rudimentary postulate according to the text?
- (b) "The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and symbol of girl power." Explain.
- (c) How can we say that the conjecture has been impaired?
- (d) What is the apprehension of achievement given to the football players according to the passage and how many players of Under 15 have been mentioned clearly in the passage?
- (e) What have brought the girls of Kalsindur village to their present status?

Answer

A.

- (a) (iii) adverbial phrase (b) (iii) incorporate (c) (iv) conventional society (d) (iii) Pronoun
- (e) (iii) glared (f) (iii) minute (g) (i) robustness (h) (iii) talent
- (i) (ii) some years (j) (ii) bring fame

B.

- (a) The rudimentary postulate is that boys are active and full of vigor, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.
- (b) The village is continuously creating footballer in the national level and bringing success for the country. Or, The village has emerged now as a footballer factory in that sense that this village has gifted us many football players like Sabina Akhter, Sanjida Akhter, Shiuli Azim, Mariya Manda, Shamsunnahar senior, Shamsunnahar junior, Tahura Khatun, Marzia Khatun, Mahmuda Khatun, Nazma Akhter, Sajeda Akhter, Rozina Khatun, Taniya Akhter, Rupa Akhter, Kalpana Akhter, Purnima Vaskar who are in Bangladesh Women's National Football Team and it is a symbol of power in that sense that they (mentioned players) have brought success also for Bangladesh in spite of being girls or women.
- (c) The conjecture has been impaired in that sense that in the recent decades girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life.
- (d) The apprehension of achievement given to the football players is that the village was provided electricity by the government and four players of Under 15 have been clearly mentioned.
- (e) The talent and determination have brought the girls of Kalsindur village to their present status.

Seen Passage-24

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

When the girls moved to the nearby secondary school and college, they did not have their Minati Maam and Mafiz Uddin Sir with them, but soon another motherly person offered her helping hand - Mala Rani Sarkar, an Assistant Professor of History who was joined by one of her colleagues, Juel Mia. They agreed to coach the girls. Mr Jalaluddin, who was then the head teacher of the school, also supported, them. Gradually the local community, public representatives and the local administration came forward. Bangladesh Football Federation also gave special attention to them and finally another football magician, Golam Robbani Choton, the coach of the Bangladesh Women's National Football Team, mentored these girls and helped them become complete professional footballers.

Now people realise what their golden girls could bring for them. "When these girls go from one place to another, even the auto-rickshaw pullers don't take any fare from them as they are the pride of the village. It's a small token of recognition but it's great!," says Mala Rani Sarkar, the Team Manager of Kalsindur Women's Football Team. She also adds that Kalsindur would present more female footballers in future, as of 2021 they are grooming another 65 girls to play for the nation.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) The success of Kalsindur girls is compared to ____.
- (i) miracle (ii) allusion (iii) epic (iv) fiction
- (b) What is an epic?
- (i) a kind of long poem (ii) a kind of long drama
(iii) a kind of long play (iv) a kind of long dialogue
- (c) Who was the assistant teacher of Kalsindur Government Free Primary school?
- (i) Md. Mafiz Uddin (ii) Minati Rani Sheel (iii) Mr. Jalaluddin (iv) all of them
- (d) What was not the common picture in Bangladesh according to picture?
- (i) girls are going to school (ii) the poor are not well fed
(iii) girls are playing football (iv) Kalsindur is developed rapidly

- (e) What is not true according to passage?
- (i) girls helped their mother in household work (ii) fathers were generally farmer
(iii) housemaid mother was unambiguous (iv) girls used to play football frequently
- (f) Who inspired girls to play football?
- (i) Md.Mafiz Uddin (ii) Minati Rani Sheel
(iii) Assistant teacher of Kalsindur Primary School (iv) All of them
- (g) Who is Mr. Jalaluddin?
- (i) head teacher of the College (ii) coach of the girls
(iii) assistant teacher of primary school (iv) None of them
- (h) What is not true about Golam Rabbani Choton?
- (i) coach of the national Women's football team.
(ii) president of Bangladesh Football Federation
(iii) metaphorical football magician
(iv) help the girls who wanted to play football
- (i) The word 'malnutrition' mentioned in the passage means ____
- (i) well fed (ii) deficiency
(iii) eating heavily (iv) lack of proper nutrition
- (j) The phrase 'not a common picture' implies-
- (i) uncommon (ii) scarcity (iii) rarity (iv) both (i) and (iii)
- (k) Kalsindur girls started their journey with minimum ____
- (i) education (ii) facilities (iii) motivation (iv) hardship
- (l) The word 'initially' mentioned in the passage means ____
- (i) daily (ii) frequently (iii) in the end (iv) at the beginning
- (m) The word 'adversities' mentioned in the passage means ____
- (i) difficulties (ii) privileges (iii) preventions (iv) helps
- (n) The word 'ambitious' mentioned in the passage means ____
- (i) interesting (ii) having strong desire (iii) motivated (iv) traditional
- (o) The word **motivators** mentioned in the passage means ____
- (i) a person who writes inspiring story (ii) a person who promotes interest
(iii) help (iv) inspirations
- (p) The word 'gradually' mentioned in the passage means ____
- (i) suddenly (ii) promptly (iii) slowly (iv) rapidly

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Why the success of Kalsindur girls is compared to metaphorical epic?
- (b) How was the condition when girls started their journey?
- (c) Who helped the girls at the initial stage?
- (d) What was not common in Bangladesh according to passage.? How the situation changed?
- (e) What happened when the girls left primary school for secondary school?
- (f) Who is Golam Rabbani Choton?
- (g) "It is small token of recognition but it's great" Explain this statement on your own words.
- (h) Who is Mala Rani Sarkar? What was her expectation?



Answer

- A. (a) (iii) epic (b) (i) a kind of long poem (c) (i) Md. Mafiz Uddin
 (d) (iii) girls are playing football (e) (iv) girls used to play football frequently
 (f) (iv) All of them (g) (iv) None of them (h) (ii) President of Bangladesh football Federation
 (i) (iv) lack of proper nutrition (j) (iv) both (i) and (iii) (k) (iii) motivation
 (l) (iv) at the beginning (m) (i) difficulties (n) (ii) having strong desire
 (o) (ii) a person who promotes interest (p) (iii) slowly
- B. (a) The picture of girls playing football was not common in Bangladesh. Even girls wore salwar and kamij when they played. So, it required hard work to do well in playing football. From this worst condition, the girls succeeded. To evaluate their achievement, their success has been compared to epic.
 (b) When girls started their journey, they had nothing. Even they had no boots or jersey rather they wore salwar and kamij.
 (c) Mohammad Mafiz Uddin, an assistant teacher, as well as the head teacher helped girls in the initial stage.
 (d) It is not common for the girls of Bangladesh to play football as a profession. But, the situation changed when they got success. After their success, people started supporting them.
 (e) When girls left primary school, they became detached from their mentor Mufiz Uddin and Minati Rani. But they got Mala Rani Sarkar, Juel Mia as well as Jalaluddin as their motivators.
 (f) Golam Rabbani Choton who is considered as football magician was the coach of Bangladesh Women National Football Team. He helped the girls play football.
 (g) This statement indicates how much the football playing girls was evaluated by the common folks. Even auto rickshaw puller refused taking fare from them.
 (h) Mala Rani Sarkar was an assistant professor as well as team manager of Kalisindur Women's Football Team. She expected the flourishment of women football and hoped that about 65 women would play for the nation by 2021.

Seen Passage-25

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

The famous Greek philosopher Aristotle said, 'Man is by nature a social animal'. What he meant was that man, by instinct, seeks company of others and establishes relationships, much like most animals of the wild, for companionship and for physical and emotional support. Unlike the animals however, man's relationships give meaning to his existence and inspires him to do well in education, in workplace or in a profession that he pursues. Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with.

All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

To build relationships, we need to have trust and respect for each other, and love where this is needed. We cannot be selfish and possessive if we want to establish an effective relationship. But quite often we see people quarrelling and fighting with each other which only brings misery and loss to all.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) "What he meant was that man, by instinct, seeks company of others." The underlined part is ____.
- (i) Adjective clause (ii) Adverb clause (iii) Noun phrase (iv) None of these
- (b) "A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation." The underlined part is ____.
- (i) Noun Clause (ii) Adverb Clause (iii) Adjective Clause (iv) None of these
- (c) When we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it ____.
- (i) exalts (ii) eulogizes (iii) extols (iv) shrinks
- (d) The word **foster** mentioned in the passage means ____.
- (i) repress (ii) nurture (iii) suppress (iv) outlaw
- (e) The word **instinct** mentioned in the passage means ____.
- (i) demur (ii) disinclination (iii) knack (iv) indisposition
- (f) There is no **one** to laugh or cry with him/her. The bold word is a/an ____.
- (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) pronoun (iv) adverb
- (g) Relationships can also be ____ in workplace.
- (i) got (ii) known (iii) raised (iv) found
- (h) To form a relationship, we should avoid ____.
- (i) loneliness (ii) avariciousness (iii) quarrel (iv) religiousness
- (i) People quarrelling and fighting with each other only bring misery and loss to all. This is a/an ____.
- (i) simple sentence (ii) compound sentence (iii) complex sentence (iv) Imperative sentence
- (j) According to the passage, which one in the followings is not a means of forming a relationship?
- (i) blood (ii) social (iii) religion (iv) marriage

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Explain the types of relations what you have found in the passage?
- (b) Differentiate between the relationships of men and those of the animals.
- (c) How are the days of a person passed who is alienated from his or her family?
- (d) How can we set up relationships? Explain the ways of setting up impressive relationships.
- (e) Give a suitable title of the text and show the logic behind this.

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) Noun phrase (b) (iii) Adjective Clause (c) (iv) shrinks (d) (ii) nurture
 (e) (iii) knack (f) (iii) pronoun (g) (iii) raised (h) (iii) quarrel
 (i) (i) simple sentence (j) (iii) religion

- B. (a) I have found six types of relationships in the passage. I have found different kinds of relationships in the passage. Some are familial and intimate formed by blood and by marriage; Some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with.
- (b) The difference between the relationships of men and those of the animals is that unlike the animals, man's relationships give meaning to his existence. Thus, they inspire him to do well in education, in workplace or in his profession.
- (c) A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her.
- (d) To set up relationships, we need to have trust and respect for each other, and love where it is needed. If we want to establish impressive relationships, we cannot be selfish and possessive.
- (e) "Man cannot live alone" is the suitable title of this passage because throughout the passage we have observed the importance of relationships.

Seen Passage-26

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

The orphanage is high in the Carolina mountains. I was there in the autumn. I wanted quiet, isolation, to do some troublesome writing. I wanted mountain air to blow out the malaria from too long a time in the subtropics. I was homesick too, for the flaming of maples in October, and for corn shocks and pumpkins and black-walnut trees. I found them all living in a cabin that belonged to the orphanage, half a mile beyond the orphanage farm. When I took the cabin, I asked for a boy or man to come and chop wood for the fireplace.

I looked up from my typewriter one late afternoon, a little startled. A boy stood at the door and my pointer dog, my companion, was at his side and had not barked to warn me. The boy was probably twelve years old, but undersized. He wore overalls and a torn shirt, and was barefooted.

He said, "I can chop some wood today. "You? But you're small."

"Size don't matter, chopping wood," he said. "Some of the big boys don't chop good. I've been chopping wood at the orphanage a long time."

"Very well. There's the ax. Go ahead and see what you can do." I went back to work, closing the door.

He began to chop. The blows were rhythmic and steady, and shortly I had forgotten him, the sound no more of an interruption than a consistent rain. I suppose an hour and a half passed and I heard the boy's steps on the cabin stoop. The boy said, "I have to go to supper now," he said. "I can come again tomorrow."

I said, "I'll pay you now for what you've done," thinking I should probably have to insist on an older boy. We went together back of the cabin. An astonishing amount of solid wood had been cut. "But you've done as much as a man," I said. "This is a splendid pile."

I looked at him, actually, for the first time. His hair was the color of the corn shocks and his eyes, very direct, were like the mountain sky when rain is pending - gray, with a shadowing of that miraculous blue. I gave him a quarter.

"You may come tomorrow afternoon," I said, "and thank you very much."

He looked at me, and at the coin, and seemed to want to speak, but could not, and turned away...

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) I wanted quiet, isolation, to do some ____ writing.
 (i) critical (ii) tiresome (iii) tired (iv) interesting
- (b) 'Beyond' in the text is used as a/an
 (i) pronoun (ii) preposition (iii) adjective (iv) verb
- (c) The word **isolation** mentioned in the passage means ____.
 (i) annexation (ii) mutuality (iii) salutation (iv) parting
- (d) The word **splendid** mentioned in the passage means ____.
 (i) striking (ii) camouflaged (iii) tenuous (iv) inconspicuous
- (e) "I gave him a quarter." The underlined part means ____.
 (i) 25 cents (ii) 50 cents (iii) 75 cents (iv) 100 cents
- (f) An ____ amount of solid wood had been cut.
 (i) unexceptional (ii) unanticipated (iii) impressive (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
- (g) The sound was no more of an ____ than a consistent rain.
 (i) abeyance (ii) intermission (iii) interim (iv) all of these

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Where did the writer take a cabin? Why did the boy mentioned in the text come to the writer's cabin?
- (b) Why did the writer go to the cabin in the Carolina Mountains ? What was the writer's first impression about the boy?
- (c) How did the writer's attitude towards the boy change throughout the story?
- (d) Explain the outward appearance of the boy mentioned in the passage.
- (e) Show the characteristics of the mentioned boy.

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) tiresome (b) (ii) preposition (c) (iv) parting (d) (i) striking
 (e) (i) 25 cents (f) (iv) both (ii) and (iii) (g) (iv) all of these
- B. (a) The writer took a cabin belonging to an orphanage high in the Carolina mountains. The boy mentioned in the passage came to the writer's cabin to chop wood for fireplace.
- (b) The writer went to the Carolina mountains to do some (troublesome) writings. The narrator's first impression about the boy was that he was very small or undersized.
- (c) At the beginning of the passage, The narrator's first impression about the boy was that he was very small or undersized. But, at the end, The narrator saw him as a "man" and admired him for his activities/doing and integrity.
- (d) His hair was the color of the corn shocks and his eyes, very direct, were like the mountain sky when rain is/was pending - gray, with a shadowing of that miraculous blue.
 Or, The boy was probably - twelve-year-old, but undersized/small and he wore overalls and a torn shirt, and was barefooted.
- (e) The mentioned boy was hardworking and trustworthy. The way how he interacted with the authors showed these special traits of his characters.

Seen Passage-27

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

He came every day and cut my wood and did small helpful favors and stayed to talk. The days had become cold, and often I let him come inside the cabin. He would lie the floor in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer, and they would both doze and wait quietly for me. Other days they ran with a common ecstasy through the laurel, and he brought me back vermilion maple leaves, and chestnut boughs dripping with imperial yellow. I was ready to go.

I said to him, "You have been my friend, Jerry. I shall often think of you and miss you. Pat will miss you too. I am leaving tomorrow."

He did not answer and I watched him go in silence up the hill.

I expected him the next day, but he did not come. I closed the cabin and started the car. I stopped by the orphanage and left the cabin key and money with Miss Clark. "And will you call Jerry for me to say good-bye to him?"

"I don't know where he is," she said. "I'm afraid he's not well. He didn't eat his dinner this noon. One of the other boys saw him going over the hill into the laurel. It's not like him".

I was almost relieved. it would be easier not to say good-bye to him.

I said, "I wanted to talk with you about his mother why he's here - but I'm in more of a hurry than I expected to be. It's out of the question for me to see her now, too. But here's some money to buy things for him at Christmas and on his birthday. It will be better than for me to try to send him things. I could so easily duplicate skates, for instance." She blinked her honest spinster's eyes. "There's not much use for skates here," she said. Her stupidity annoyed me.

"What I mean," I said, "is that I don't want to duplicate the things his mother sends him. I might have chosen skates if I didn't know she had already given them to him."

She stared at me.

"I don't understand," she said. "He has no mother. He has no skates."

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

(a) He would lie the floor ____ the fire .

(i) in (ii) on (iii) before (iv) with

(b) 'Ecstasy' in the text means ____.

(i) bliss (ii) extortion (iii) means (iv) example

(c) Pat will miss you too. Who is 'Pat' here?

(i) cat (ii) dog (iii) typewrite (iv) an orphan

(d) Why did the writer stop?

(i) to meet Jerry (ii) to bring missing goods (iii) to rest (iv) none of these

(e) "I'm afraid he's not well." The underlined part means ____.

(i) dog (ii) author (iii) Jerry (iv) typewriter

(f) But here's ____ money.

(i) a few (ii) little (iii) a little (iv) both (i) and (iii)

(g) 'Stare' in the passage can be best replaced by?

(i) gaze (ii) intermission (iii) look (iv) call

(h) I watched him go in silence **up** the hill. The bold word is a/an?

(i) noun (ii) pronoun (iii) preposition (iv) adverb

B. Answer the following questions:

- Why did the writer allow Jerry to come inside the cabin?
- How did the writer portrait Jerry's activities in the text. Write in your own words.
- How did Jerry instantly react hearing the writer's departure?
- Why did the writer stop by the orphanage?
- Why did both the writer and Jerry feel melancholy when the writer was departing?

Answer

- A. (a) (iii) before (b) (i) bliss (c) (ii) dog (d) (i) to meet Jerry
(e) (iii) Jerry (f) (iii) a little (g) (i) gaze (h) (iii) preposition
- B. (a) The writer allowed Jerry to come inside the cabin because there was cold outside the cabin. So, Jerry would enter into the room and lie on the floor in front of fire to get warm.
(b) According to passage, jerry was an orphan boy who came close to the writer as he cut wood for the writer. Sometimes, Jerry would enter writer's cabin and lie on the floor.
(c) When Jerry heard about writer's departure, he felt melancholy. He went up the hill and did not come back. Even he did not take his dinner.
(d) The writer stopped by the orphanage to meet Jerry as well as to bid him good bye.
(e) Both writer and Jerry felt melancholy when they were being departed because of writer's motherly feeling for Jerry and Jerry's innocent love for the writer.

Seen Passage-28

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump.

Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them recently died after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him. For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) The word 'trash' refers to text
 (i) never (ii) garbage (iii) strong (iv) continuous
- (b) The word 'vendor' refers to text
 (i) sever (ii) die (iii) live (iv) monger
- (c) Which statement is correct?
 (i) Amerigo is a downtrodden street urchin (ii) Ice cream selling was lucrative for Amerigo
 (iii) Amerigo is an orphan boy (iv) Amerigo considered him unlucky
- (d) Amerigo used to lead-
 (i) a simple life (ii) an impoverish life (iii) a lucrative life (iv) an aristocrat life
- (e) The story is about-
 (i) The miserable condition of a boy (ii) The miserable condition of a girl
 (iii) The pompous life of a boy (iv) The life of a downtrodden street urchin
- (f) Where did Amerigo's father live?
 (i) Very near to Amerigo's place (ii) Very close to Amerigo's place
 (iii) In a very lonely place (iv) In a very distant place
- (g) 'Go away' refers to
 (i) to depart or leave a place (ii) to travel
 (iii) to die (iv) to disappear
- (h) 'In return' means-
 (i) in power (ii) on the way of returning (iii) in exchange (iv) both (i) and (ii)

B. Answer the following questions:

- (a) How is the relationship of Amerigo with his parents?
 (b) What is your impression about Amerigo's parents?
 (c) 'I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace' - explain in 2/3 sentences.
 (d) Why did Amerigo beg money from his father?
 (e) How is Amerigo's experience of selling ice cream?
 (f) Why did Amerigo stop collecting trash?

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) garbage (b) (iv) monger (c) (i) Amerigo is a downtrodden street urchin
 (d) (ii) an impoverish life (e) (iv) The life of a downtrodden street urchin (f) (iv) In a very distant place
 (g) (i) to depart or leave a place (h) (iii) in exchange
- B. (a) The relationship of Amerigo with his parents is not good at all. As his mother is separated from his father, she told him to go away. His father lives far away and he won't take him either.
 (b) I think they are not like good parents. Because, it is seen that they both do not have any fatherly and motherly affection for Amerigo.
 (c) Amerigo lives on the street and leads a very miserable life. He always remains hungry and does not know where to sleep the next day. So, he wishes to live in his own home and sleep there in peace because the nights are very cold in the winter and any one might die of cold in the street.
 (d) Amerigo begged some money from his father so that he could buy a bus ticket.
 (e) Amerigo's experience of selling ice cream is not good. Because, the work was so difficult and painful. He had to walk hours after hours with a heavy ice cream box for selling. Even, he spent many days without selling a single ice cream.
 (f) Amerigo used to collect trash and sold it to a vendor. But he stopped doing that after he had a serious infection and a doctor told him to stay away from the trash dump.

Seen Passage-29

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

We set out on the evening of July 21st. Food was scarce in the village so Abdul packed a suitcase with two loaves and some tea and tins of milk, cheese and jam. We travelled Intermediate class in a cross-country train not uncomfortably crowded, through a country of shadowy loveliness. It was a moonlit night of broken soft clouds; the land was mostly under water, with paddy and coco-palms growing from it, and a few raised cart- tracks and groups of cottages islanded among clumps of bushes, all reflected among shadows. Here and there was the red glow of a cooking-fire or the lantern of a fisherman's boat in open water. At dawn we reached Sonaimuri, a small canal-side station among wide fields, from there we had eight more miles by country boat, some of it along the canal, some of it across the flooded paddy fields. I was looking forward to that tranquil water- journey in the early morning, and tranquil it must have been, for I fell instantly asleep and knew no more till we reached the landing-ghat at Khorshed's house, in a blaze of sunlight. It turned out that his letter saying that he was bringing me was still on its way, but they rallied to the crisis and gathered round to make me welcome, though as none of them spoke any English they could only stare and laugh and offer me coconut juice.

Khorshed set me up a camp, a wooden bed, chair and table in a thatched bamboo outhouse. It was a lovely spot among bamboo and coco-palms, facing a tank where fireflies wove intricate dances at night. He put his own bed beside it for protection, and there I stayed, holding permanent court from dawn to bedtime. Within village memory- and that went back for some two centuries, I was the first European to go there: it was too remote even for a District Commissioner to pass through. Also since I was a woman, the women could come (at different times from the men) to look at me without losing their characters. People kept coming and coming: only the rains and the fact that few of them were rich enough to have boats prevented them from coming from ten miles round. When he saw that they would not stop coming Khorshed fixed some curtains round the bed so that I could crawl behind them when I was tired of being looked at, like a zoo animal into its sleeping hut. Even then the little hut would fill up with women and children. Children followed when I went out, and when Khorshed remonstrated a small boy pleaded, "Don't send us away! After she's gone not even a strange bird will come to the village." I stood up to being the celebrity for the two days we had planned, but it was enough.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- (a) The word 'scarce' mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) unavailable (ii) cheap (iii) costly (iv) dirty
- (b) The expression 'in a blaze of sunlight' implies-
 (i) in the sun (ii) under the sun (iii) with the sun (iv) at the sun
- (c) The word 'thatched' means -.
 (i) made of straw (ii) made of wood (iii) made of clay (iv) made of leaves

- (d) Who is the narrator of the story?
 (i) Khorshed (ii) The people of Sonaimuri (iii) Abdul (iv) An English woman
- (e) The word 'remonstrate' means _____.
 (i) complain (ii) release (iii) free (iv) accept
- (f) What does the word 'lovely' mean?
 (i) agreeable (ii) charming (iii) winsome (iv) complicated.
- (g) Which is the closest meaning of the word 'through'?
 (i) altogether (ii) over (iii) across (iv) entire
- (h) Which is the closest meaning of the word 'stare' according to the passage?
 (i) glare (ii) show (iii) blink (iv) listen
- (i) What does the word 'prevent' mean?
 (i) helpful (ii) ward off (iii) preclude (iv) feud off

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What were the natural phenomena during the journey by train?
 (b) Describe the scene of the writer's reception in 2/3 sentences.
 (c) A thatched bamboo outhouse.' What do you mean by the expression? Why was there a 'crisis' when the authoress arrived?
 (d) When and why did the author fall asleep during her journey?
 (e) Why did the writer call the boat journey 'tranquil'?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) unavailable (b) (ii) under the sun (c) (i) made of straw (d) (iv) An English woman
 (e) (i) complain (f) (ii) charming (g) (iii) across (h) (i) glare
 (i) (iii) preclude

B.

- (a) Nature has been depicted during the journey of train as a charming object which is full of beauty and calmness. The country side was shadowy loveliness with broken soft clouds in the moonlit night.
 (b) As the author was the first foreign woman coming to that village, village folks felt excited and came altogether to hail her. But as there was rain, only people who could effort boat came to welcome her.
 (c) A thatched bamboo outhouse indicates one kind of huts that are made from thatch and coarse grass. When narrator arrived there as the first foreign woman, many people including boys, girls, aged or young came to see her like an animal of the zoo. It has been mentioned as a crisis as the authoress was not accustomed to that kind of situation.
 (d) The narrator slept at dawn after she had reached Sonaimuri and started journey through boat. It was full of flooded paddy field with tranquil water. The water was so tranquil that the narrator felt asleep.
 (e) The journey by boat has been mentioned as tranquil since the journey was in the countryside through canal or across flooded paddy fields and there was not too much noise. It was so tranquil that the author slept within a short time.

Seen Passage-30

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship. She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passengers' conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jaldi', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and barefooted white-turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronzed Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being really rich, the way people lived in India. They sailed into Colombo through green glassy waters, where turtles and black snakes floated basking. A fleet of sampans came reaching out to meet the sheep, propelled by coal-black men with lips stained redder than blood by betel juice. They yelled and struggled round the gangway while the passengers descended. As Elizabeth and her friends came down, two sampan-wallahs, their prows nosing against the gangway, besought them with yells.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

- (a) "At night the waters were phosphorescent." What does the underlined word phosphorescent refers to in the text?
 (i) Shining brightly and producing excessive heat
 (ii) Shining and producing heat heavily
 (iii) Producing heat heavily
 (iv) Shining slightly in the dark but producing little or no heat
- (b) What does the phrase 'approaching hull' refers in the text?
 (i) The flying fishes
 (ii) The dock games
 (iii) The green wastes
 (iv) The main body of the ship
- (c) The Hindustani phrases which Elizabeth learned are-
 (i) idher ao (ii) jaldi (iii) sahiblog (iv) all of them
- (d) Which of the following statement is true?
 (i) Elizabeth unwillingly undertook the sea voyage
 (ii) Her companions were unfriendly
 (iii) She retreated into a fantasy world
 (iv) Elizabeth spent thirteen pounds on summer frocks
- (e) The English lived an ____ life in India.
 (i) rich (ii) elegant (iii) ugly (iv) unfashionable

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) How did the water of the Indian Ocean look like during the night?
 (b) What frightened the flocks of flying fish?
 (c) Who propelled the fleet of sampans?
 (d) What is polo? Who played the polo?
 (e) Why did Elizabeth think that she would like India?

Answer

- A. (a) (iv) Shining slightly in the dark but producing little or no heat (b) (iv) The main body of the ship
(c) (iv) All of them (d) (iii) She retreated into a fantasy world (e) (ii) Elegant
- B. (a) The water of the Indian Ocean looked phosphorescent during the night.
(b) The approaching hull frightened the flocks of flying fish.
(c) Coal-black men with lips stained redder than blood by betel juice propelled the fleet of sampans.
(d) Polo is a type of sports. Bronzed Englishmen with little clipped moustaches played polo.
(e) Elizabeth thought that she would like India because she had formed quite an agreeable picture of India from the other passengers' conversation.

Seen Passage-31

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Ecotourism is broadly defined as low impact travel to endangered and often undisturbed locations. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveller to become educated about the areas, both in terms of the physical landscape and cultural characteristics. It often provides funds for conservation and benefits the economic development of places that are often impoverished.

Principles of Ecotourism

Due to the growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types of trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Most of these are not truly ecotourism, however, because they do not emphasize conservation, education, low impact travel, and social and cultural participation in the locations being visited. Therefore, to be considered ecotourism, a trip must meet the following principles set forth by the international

Ecotourism Society (TIES: 2015):

- ◆ Minimize the impact of visiting the location (i.e. the use of roads)
- ◆ Build respect and awareness of the travelers for the environment and cultural practices
- ◆ Ensure that the tourism provides positive experiences for both the travelers and the hosts
- ◆ Provide direct financial aid for conservation
- ◆ Provide financial aid, empowerment and other benefits for local peoples
- ◆ Raise the travelers' awareness of the host country's political, environmental and social climate

An Example of Ecotourism

Ecotourism is popular in Indonesia at Komodo National Park. The park has an area of 233 square miles (603 sq. km) of land that is spread out over several islands and 469 square miles (1,214 sq. km) of water. The area was established as a national park in 1980 and is popular for ecotourism because of its unique and endangered biodiversity. Activities at Komodo National Park vary from whale watching to hiking. Tourist accommodations strive to have a low impact on the natural environment. Ecotourism is also popular in Central and South America. Destinations include Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Panama. Apart from these places, opportunities for ecotourism exist in hundreds of more places worldwide..

The case of St. Martin's Island

The island of St. Martin's is the only coral island in Bangladesh located in the north-eastern part of Bay of Bengal. The roughly flat Island is only about 3.6 metre above the sea level. The entire island can be walked about in 3 hours. The Island is known for its unique natural beauty with white sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms and a diverse marine life. Due to the expansion of unregulated tourism, the Island is facing increasing erosion, contamination of surface and ground water, wildlife displacement, and loss of biodiversity. Other threats include cutting of sand dune vegetation for fuel-wood and hotel establishment; degradation of sand dune habitat; the harvesting of turtle eggs; indiscriminate exploitation of coral resources etc. To address this, the Government has declared some areas of the Island as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), prohibiting unauthorized constructions there.

Criticisms of Ecotourism

Despite the popularity of ecotourism the above-mentioned examples suggest, there are several criticisms of ecotourism as well. Increased tourism to sensitive areas without proper planning and management can actually harm the ecosystem and its species because the infrastructure needed to sustain tourism such as roads can contribute to environmental degradation. Ecotourism is also said by critics to have a negative impact on local communities because the arrival of foreign visitors and wealth can shift political and economic conditions of the area. It can also make the area dependent more on tourism than its domestic economic practices. While ecotourism becomes popular, we must however, remain cautious about its adverse effects and do our best to protect the environment and ecosystem.

Board Standard Practice Question**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

- (a) What is the synonym of 'impoverished' in line 4 among the followings?
 (i) penurious (ii) unprivileged (iv) unfortunate (iv) depressed
- (b) The description of St. Martin Island shows that it has a rich
 (i) marine biodiversity (ii) territorial biodiversity
 (iii) greenish landscape (iv) pastoral land
- (c) Which of the followings has the closest meaning of the word **landscape**?
 (i) terrain (ii) pasture (iii) meadow (iv) lawn
- (d) An eco-conscious tourist-.
 (i) knows how to reach the destination (ii) gains the knowledge of geography
 (iii) is well informed about the destined place (iv) studies about the location before the journey
- (e) What does the phrase, undisturbed locations, mean in the text?
 (i) unbothered areas (ii) untouched areas (iii) uninjured areas (iv) unexplored areas
- (f) Find a synonym for **conservation** from the bellow.
 (i) conception (ii) prevention (iii) protect (iv) maintenance
- (g) Find out the true statement from the followings.
 (i) All the environment-oriented outings are not ecotourism.
 (ii) Ecotourism is a typical traditional tourism.
 (iii) Eco-concern tourist owns the features of host area
 (iv) Eco-tourist teaches host area's people.
- (h) What does the word 'participation' in 3rd line of the 2nd paragraph mean?
 (i) access (ii) attachment (iii) involvement (iv) exploration
- (i) The word **broadly** in the 1st line can be replaced by-.
 (i) generally (ii) strictly (iii) thoroughly (iv) absolutely
- (j) What is the meaning of biodiversity?
 (i) biological varieties (ii) different habitats (iii) numerous plants (iv) animals

- (k) Choose a synonym of 'strive' in the 4th paragraph.
 (i) work (ii) labor (iii) endeavor (iv) function
- (l) What is the meaning of 'roughly' flat island?
 (i) almost plane island (ii) precisely uneven island
 (iii) stony uneven island (iv) approximately plane island
- (m) What is the synonym of **fringed** in the 4th line of 7th paragraph?
 (i) surrounded (ii) entailed (iii) incorporated (iv) resisted
- (n) What is the meaning of 'life' in the 7th paragraph?
 (i) soul (ii) opposite of death (iii) beings (iv) animation
- (o) What is the meaning of 'sand dune' here?
 (i) sandy shore (ii) sandy mound (iii) sandy hill (iv) sandy embankment
- (p) Of the followings, which is not true about St. Martins Island?
 (i) It is a coral island (ii) It is enriched with marine life.
 (iii) It is endangered (iv) It is a hub for eco-tourism.
- (q) Which of the followings is a synonym of species?
 (i) genre (ii) division (iii) organism (iv) life

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Define ecotourism in your own words.
 (b) What is the outcome of unregulated tourism?
 (c) What are the demerits of ecotourism? Describe shortly.
 (d) Based on your reading, explain how ecotourism differs from conventional travel.
 (e) How do you define biodiversity?
 (f) Give a description of St. Martin's Island with not more than 3 sentences.

Answer

- A. (a) (i) penurious (b) (i) marine biodiversity (c) (i) terrain
 (d) (iv) studies about the location before the journey (e) (iv) unexplored areas
 (f) (iii) protect (g) (i) All the environment-oriented outings are not ecotourism.
 (h) (iii) involvement (i) (i) generally (j) (ii) different habitats (k) (iii) endeavour
 (l) (iv) approximately plane island (m) (i) surrounded (n) (iii) beings
 (o) (ii) sandy mound (p) (iv) It is a hub for eco-tourism (q) (i) genre
- B. (a) Ecotourism is one type of tourism that indicates the travelling to a underprivilege area and working for the welfare of that specific region. Sometimes, ecotourism becomes beneficial for the region and through this travelling the area becomes developed from its present situation.
 (b) Unregulated tourism often becomes problematic for the spots by becoming threat to biodiversity and changing cultural norms of the inhabitants.
 (c) There are some demerits of ecotourism. First of all, unplanned travel to sensitive or impoverished region can be harmful to the region and its animals. Secondly, Foreign visitors and wealth can change political and economic condition that can be harmful for the local community and last but not the least, it makes the specific region dependent on others rather becoming self-developed.
 (d) Ecotourism is different from conventional tourism based on their learning ability, funding and purpose. Ecotourism emphasis on learning for the traveler about the specific region which conventional tourism does not. Moreover, Ecotourism sometimes collects fund for the impoverished and underdeveloped regions and its main purpose is to work for the betterment of the regions. On the other hand, conventional tourism does not include the benefit of location rather emphasis on enjoyment of the tourists.
 (e) Biodiversity is all about the biologically diverse entities found in a specific region that includes, animal, plants, flora and fauna as well as all the living entities that exist on a specific region.
 (f) The coral island St. Martin is one of the unique and beautiful islands in Bangladesh situated only above 3.6 meters above the sea level. The sandy beach, coconut palms and biodiversity make the island unique though unregulated tourism makes the island face some problems.

Seen Passage-32

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows.

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare. Education, it is believed, releases our potentials and our inner strengths. It sharpens our intellect and develops our creativity. As we are taught to reason well and find solutions to the problems of life we become productive members of society. Education by definition is progressive and liberal, teaching us to respect human diversity and cultural and religious differences. If all of us practice these values in life, the world becomes a much happier place.

Education also fosters critical thinking and provides us a set of competencies including life skills that enable us to become competitive even in the most challenging of circumstances. Education also teaches us to appreciate beauty and the bounties of nature.

School, however, is not the only place where a child gets education. A Bangla poem tells us that nature can be our best teacher. Here are a couple of lines from the poem in English translation:

The sky has taught me to be liberal.

The wind has given me the motto to be industrious.

If we can make nature our friend, philosopher and guide, we can learn lessons about life that, combined with what our schools teach us, will prepare us for the future.

Education not only enriches us with knowledge, abilities and skills, it also teaches us values. Values can be individual, interpersonal, organizational or societal. Thus students receiving good education develop self-respect but also learn to respect others; they know the importance of honesty and learn to trust others; they develop compassion and fellow feeling and become aware of the need to protect the environment. If students combine the values, they learn at home with those that the school gives them, they will not deviate from the right path unless they fall into bad company. The famous French writer Victor Hugo (1802-1895) once said, "He who opens a school door, closes a prison."

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

(a) The phrase **at large** in the text refers _____.

(i) largely

(ii) briefly

(iii) independently

(iv) dependently

(b) 'Arithmetic' in line 3 means _____.

(i) mathematics

(ii) chemistry

(iii) physics

(iv) biology

(c) The passage is about _____.

(i) notions of education

(ii) values of education

(iii) sources of education

(iv) components of education



- (d) The word 'critical thinking' in the fourth paragraph stands for _____.
 (i) extremely rational (ii) extremely significant (iii) extremely naive (iv) careful assessment
- (e) The sky teaches us to be _____.
 (i) tutors (ii) courageous (iii) liberal (iv) sincere
- (f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'awareness' in line 8?
 (i) attentiveness (ii) consciousness (iii) wickedness (iv) shrewdness
- (g) The word 'sharpen' in third paragraph stands for-
 (i) enhance (ii) polish (iii) improve (iv) beautify

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Describe how we are benefitted by education.
 (b) How can we gain self-confidence?
 (c) Describe the roles of education.
 (d) How can nature help us?
 (e) Can education affect our lives? Explain.

Answer

- A. (a) (i) largely (b) (i) mathematics. (c) (i) notions of education
 (d) (i) extremely rational (e) (iii) liberal (f) (ii) consciousness (g) (i) enhance
- B. (a) We are benefitted by education in many ways such as it gives us knowledge and through this knowledge, we may get the ability of functioning our lives in a proper way. Also, we may get self-confidence that refines and polishes our thoughts.
- (b) As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence.
- (c) The roles of education are to enlighten people and prepare children to make an active member of a community. Also, it enables us to work for the development of the community. Sometimes, education finds out the latent talent of the community.
- (d) Nature is our friend, philosopher and guide. It helps us by making our thinking luminous and building us as an industrious entity. It works like the school by giving knowledge of practical life.
- (e) Education can affect our lives greatly. Firstly, Education fosters critical thinking and provides us a set of competencies including life skills that enable us to become competitive even in the most challenging of circumstances. Education also teaches us to appreciate beauty and the bounties of nature. Thus, it affects our lives.

Seen Passage-33

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Once upon a time there lived a bird. It was unlettered. It sang but couldn't recite a word of scripture. It hopped and it flew but lacked all sense of manners.

The King said, "Such a bird is of no use. Yet it devours fruit from the forest, bringing down the profits of fruiterers in the royal market."

He summoned the Minister and commanded, "Educate the bird!"

The task of educating the bird fell on the King's nephews, his sisters' sons.

The learned men of the court deliberated long. They pondered the reasons behind the ignorance of the creature in question. The conclusion: the bird's nest made of straw and twigs could not hold much knowledge. Therefore, the first thing needed was a proper cage.

The royal scholars received handsome fees and happily went home

A goldsmith set to work on a gilded cage. It turned out to be of such exquisite workmanship that people from far and near crowded round for a look. Some said, "This is education par excellence." Others said, "Even if it learns nothing, it has got the cage. What a lucky bird."

The goldsmith was delighted to get a bagful of money as reward and went home at once.

A teacher came to give lessons to the bird. He took a pinch of snuff and declared, "This isn't a matter of just a few texts."

One of the royal nephews sent for scribes. They made multiple copies of various texts until there was a veritable mountain. "Bravo!" exclaimed those who saw it, "There is no room for any more knowledge."

The scribes loaded their wages onto bullocks and merrily headed home. They would never again want for anything.

The nephews were constantly busy looking after the expensive cage. Repairs were always under way. Anyone who saw the endless dusting, wiping and polishing had to agree that there was "marked improvement".

A large maintenance crew was needed, and more personnel to supervise them. They all got handsome monthly salaries, which they saved in their wooden chests. Even their cousins came to live with them in cushioned comfort.

The world is short of many things but not detractors. They said, "The cage looks better no doubt, but has anyone taken notice of the bird?"

This was reported to the King. He said to a nephew, "What's this I hear?" "Your Majesty," replied the nephew, "If you wish to hear the truth summon the goldsmiths, the scholars, the scribes, the maintenance crew and their supervisors. Those who haven't got a share of the royal bounty are resorting to slander."

Everything became clear to the King and he rewarded his nephew a gold with chain.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

(a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'unlettered' used in line 1?

- (i) vulgar (ii) uninformed (iii) without a letter (iv) none of these

(b) The contextual meaning of the phrase 'a pinch of snuff' is ____.

- (i) the schooling of birds (ii) a cage
(iii) a small amount of powdered tobacco (iv) a close look at the bird



- (c) The word 'devour' in the 2nd paragraph means ____.
- (i) dire (ii) consume (iii) assume (iv) endeavor
- (d) The word 'monthly' is a/an ____.
- (i) adjective (ii) noun (iii) verb (iv) conjunction
- (e) The contextual meaning of the word 'summon' is ____.
- (i) to punish (ii) to gather many people (iii) to call someone (iv) to request someone
- (f) What kind of scholars were chosen for the consultation?
- (i) poorest (ii) richest (iii) submissive (iv) young
- (g) The best synonym of 'exquisite' could be ____.
- (i) extension (ii) superb (iii) exclusion (iv) intricate
- (h) The word 'veritable' in the text is a/an ____.
- (i) noun (ii) adverb (iii) adjective (iv) verb
- (i) Which of the followings describes the King best?
- (i) greedy (ii) genius (iii) cruel (iv) unwise
- (j) The word 'therefore' is a/an ____.
- (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) interjection

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Why is the bird called unlettered in the passage?
- (b) Why did the King show his concerned about the schooling of the bird?
- (c) What was the main reason of the bird's ignorance mentioned by the learned men?
- (d) "There is no room for any more knowledge?" Why or why not? Justify your answer.
- (e) "The cage looks better no doubt, but has anyone taken notice of the bird?" Elucidate.

Answer

- A. (a) (iv) none of these (b) (iii) a small amount of powdered tobacco (c) (ii) consume
 (d) (i) adjective (e) (iii) to call someone (f) (iv) young (g) (ii) superb
 (h) (iii) adjective (i) (iv) unwise (j) (iii) adverb
- B. (a) The bird is called unlettered because it could neither recite a word of scripture nor has any sense of manner.
- (b) King became concern on schooling of the bird because despite consuming fruits and bringing profit of fruit sellers, it could neither recited from scripture nor learned manner. Consequently, it became useless.
- (c) The learned men opined that the bird was ignorant because of its straw and twig made nest. Straw and twigs were unable to hold much knowledge.
- (d) There was no room for any more knowledge because the scribes made a lot of texts and all were wonderful. The number of texts were very large that included all types of knowledge. So, the person who saw the text said that there was no more knowledge that did not include in the texts.
- (e) The mentioned line indicates the statement of detractor who complained against a nephew that the bird was not being looked after properly though the allegation was proved false.

Seen Passage-34

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates—we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge, skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works. Learners' civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people.

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

In civic engagement, issues of public concern are crucial. Civic engagement includes individual or group activities to protect public interests and change the way the community values itself. For example, if you are protesting against any unjust decision of the local municipality such as raising taxes or an act that might work against people's interests, you are civically engaged and your action is considered a civic engagement. This protest can be done in different ways such as organizing rallies, collecting signatures, making human chains, writing petitions, etc. You can also help control traffic in front of a school, help children to cross the roads, work in a team to clean a park or a sea beach. You can also give some services to elderly people. These are all examples of civic engagement as what you do directly affects the community.

When civic engagement is a part of an academic programme, and the learners' engagement is assessed following a scale, then it is called service learning. It involves the application of knowledge and skills learned in the classroom and then making a complete plan of action i.e. preparing a budget, starting the process of implementation, involving people and activating operational strategies. When civic engagement is spontaneous but irregular and not a part of any academic programme, it is considered volunteerism.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

(a) The objective of education is to ____.

(i) hone our conduct

(ii) mould our belief

(iii) yoke our courage

(iv) make us prosperous and authoritative

(b) Education that does not ____ our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all.

(i) broaden

(ii) enlighten

(iii) enhance

(iv) encourage

(c) The term **civic engagement** implies ____.

(i) individual actions to issues of public concern

(ii) collective actions to issues of public concern

(iii) public view of life

(iv) individual and collective actions to issues of public concern



- (d) "Let's have a look at how education works." The word 'look' is ____
 (i) Noun (ii) Verb (iii) Adjective (iv) Adverb
- (e) When civic engagement is ____ but irregular and not a part of any academic programme, it is considered volunteerism.
 (i) indistinct (ii) doomed (iii) spur-of-the-moment (iv) miserable
- (f) Education that does not ____ our minds or does not inspire as to work for the community is not complete at all.
 (i) obscure (ii) encumber (iii) illumine (iv) slay
- (g) What is the synonym of the word 'crucial' in the passage?
 (i) evident (ii) cruel (iii) mandatory (iv) momentous

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) What is the role of education? Explain with reference to the passage.
 (b) "Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates." Explain the sentence in your own words.
 (c) How do you assess the civically engaged persons? Write in a nutshell.
 (d) How can your actions be regarded a civic engagement? Give an example.
 (e) Define 'service learning' in your own words?
 (f) What do you mean by civic engagement? What does civic engagement uphold?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) hone our conduct (b) (ii) enlighten
 (c) (iv) individual and collective actions to issues of public concern
 (d) (i) Noun (e) (iii) spur-of-the-moment
 (f) (iii) illumine (g) (iv) momentous
- B. (a) The role of the education is to work as a driving force of changing our lives and society towards the better version of us.
 (b) Education is not all about achieving grades and receiving certificates rather education is such type of element that makes our lives better. Through education, we can apply our skills and knowledge as well as values in our practical life. If the education remains restricted only to achieving degrees, that education will not be considered as complete education.
 (c) The civically engaged persons are aware of the civic issues. So, they can be evaluated as the participants of a larger social community. They are thoughtful and productive to reduce social injustice, discrimination and other evil forms in society.
 (d) When I will work for the people's betterment, this type of work will be considered as civic engagement. Such as, if I work against an unjust rule of municipal, that will become civic engagement.
 (e) Service learning is an academically programmed learning that involves civic engagement where learners are evaluated based on engagement.
 (f) Civic engagement indicates the making of better civic life by using knowledge, skills, values and inspirations. It upholds the promotion of quality of life by contributing improving health and wellbeing of the people.

Seen Passage-35

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Famous Hollywood actress, Anjelina Jolie, came to Bangladesh as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)'s special envoy to express her solidarity with the Rohingya refugees in February 2019. She visited the refugees in their camps and talked to them, and spent time with some children in their school. She came to know about the atrocities the Rohingya refugees had faced in their villages in the Arakan state of Myanmar. Visiting the world's largest refugee settlement, Ms. Jolie called for expanded access to education for Rohingya children. Afterwards she urged for an end to injustices that had driven nearly one million Rohingyas into exile in Bangladesh.

Addressing the refugees in the camp, the UNHCR special envoy said, "I want to say I am humbled and proud to stand with you today. You have every right to live in security, to be free to practice your religion and to coexist with people of other faiths and ethnicities. You have every right not to be stateless, and the way you have been treated shames us all."

A group of college students were watching television news in their hostel. They were touched by the plight of the flood affected people in Sunamgonj. All the rivers and water bodies there had overflowed their banks because of the onrush of flood water from the hills beyond our border. Their homes, haats, bazars, shops, and crop lands were under several feet of water. The local administration had rescued the people and accommodated them in schools that were on higher grounds. Villagers in the nearby areas were helping these people in all possible ways. Yet, ensuring drinking water, cleanliness and hygiene was a big challenge. The schools had toilets but these were clearly not enough. Seeing this situation, Ahmed, Swapan, Rakib, and Niladri quickly decided to go to Sunamgonj and work for the flood victims. But to do that they needed money which they did not have.

They began by pooling their own contributions and talked with their classmates, ob teachers and local law makers and civil society members for assistance. Everyone came forward to help them. Some guardians also contributed. Their collection was not bad - about Taka 3,00,000- with which they could provide some substantial help to the flood victims. They could buy dry food like high protein biscuits, gur (molasses), chira (beaten rice), drinking water, water purification tablets, toilet cleaners and liquid soaps. Their priority was senior citizens, who were over 70 years of age and children. They stayed there for more than a week and then came back after government agencies took over and some flood affected people started going back home. When the four friends were back in their town, they seemed to have lost some weight, but were happy and satisfied that their efforts had been immensely rewarded.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- (a) The word **solidarity** in the passage stands for _____.
 (i) agreement for humanitarian support. (ii) agreement for solving problems
 (iii) agreement for mutual interest (iv) agreement to bring someone in
- (b) The word 'accommodate' means _____.
 (i) to support with basic necessities (ii) to offer education
 (iii) to provide with shelter (iv) to educate morality
- (c) The word **substantial** refers to _____.
 (i) sustained (ii) prominent (iii) considerable (iv) considered

- (d) The word **Hollywood** is related to-
- (i) the U.S.A film industry (ii) the U.K. film industry
(iii) the Indian film industry (iv) the BD film industry
- (e) The word **refugee** has closest meaning with
- (i) a person in rage (ii) a person in resentment (iii) a person in peace (iv) none of them
- (f) The word **atrocitiy** refers to-
- (i) an important journey (ii) a cruel act of violence
(iii) a generous act of helping (iv) an irony of fate
- (g) Ms. Jolie called for expanded access to education for-
- (i) Rohingya male (ii) Rohingya female (iii) Rohingya children (iv) Rohingya people
- (h) The word **plight** is associated with-
- (i) a wholesome environment (ii) an enjoyable existence
(iii) a playful situation (iv) a miserable situation
- (i) The word "onrush" in the passage denotes-
- (i) a surging rush backward (ii) a surging rush forward
(iii) set of soothing waves (iv) rains and thunders
- (j) The word **nearby** mentioned in the passage is a/an-
- (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) none of them
- (k) The priority of the young boys was-
- (i) senior citizens (ii) children
(iii) females (iv) senior citizens and children

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Why did Famous Hollywood actress, Anjelina Jolie, come to Bangladesh? Explain.
- (b) What does it mean to be the special envoy of UNHCR? Explain with reference to the context.
- (c) Write the gist of the envoy's message to the Rohingya in your own words.
- (d) Why was the funding needed? How did they manage?
- (e) Describe the sufferings of the flood affected people?
- (f) 'They seemed to have lost some weight...' Who are they and why their condition was such?

Answer

- A. (a) (i) agreement for humanitarian support (b) (iii) to provide with shelter
(c) (iii) considerable (d) (i) the U.S.A film industry (e) (iv) none of them
(f) (ii) a cruel act of violence (g) (iii) Rohingya children
(h) (iv) a miserable situation (i) (ii) a surging rush forward
(j) (ii) adjective (k) (i) senior citizens

- B. (a) Famous Hollywood actress Anjelina Jolie came to Bangladesh to observe the conditions of Rohingya refugees as a messenger of UNHCR. She expressed her solidarity and gave opinions about their miserable conditions.
- (b) The envoy of UNHCR indicates a special messenger of United Nations High Commission for Refugees whose main aim is to enhance peace by reducing human sufferings and ensuring their human rights. In this passage Anjelina Jolie is such an envoy who worked for Rohingya refugees.
- (c) The gist of Anjelina Jolie's message was to ensure human rights for the Rohingya refugees by enhancing access to education, ending of injustices and securing their human rights.
- (d) Funding was needed to solve flood affected people's drinking water problem, cleanliness and hygiene. The funding was completed by collecting money from their own contributions, their classmates and from their guardians.
- (e) The condition of flood affected people was miserable and heart touching. They had lost almost everything including homes, shops and crops. They did not have adequate water for drinking and food for eating.
- (f) In the mentioned line, they imply the college students who went to the flood affected area to help the miserable people. They lost weight as they stayed there in a miserable condition more than one week.

Seen Passage-36

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Alex, an eleven year old boy from California was watching TV at home with parents when he came across the news of severe winter weather conditions in a remote town in Romania. The news that many people in the town had no proper heating in their homes and were facing serious health hazards made the boy upset. He compared the comfort he was enjoying in his nicely heated house and the distressing condition the Romanian people were in, and felt ashamed. He thought their eyes looked so vacant and lifeless.

Alex was not an outgoing boy in his school and mostly kept to himself. Teachers were worried about how the introvert boy would do in the exams. The students were supposed to do something for the community in whatever ways possible and their involvement was to be continually monitored and assessed. So far, Alex hadn't been able to set any example of doing something for his community. So when he came to his teacher with a video clip of the news report and expressed his interest to do something for the winter affected people in the Romanian town, the teacher was surprised. How come! she thought. But she became increasingly attentive as Alex presented his case. The boy was very emotional when he said - "We must do something for these people. The kids are like us. We cannot live here in comfort leaving them in such distress."

Alex's plea touched the teacher. She wanted to know what he had planned. He told her that he had talked to others in the class and they all would like to donate a month of their pocket money for these poor fellows to save their lives. The teacher then guided the class to take up a project. The boys, with the help of the teacher, worked it out. They contacted the local municipality in the Romanian town and expressed an interest to work for them. They also contacted their own lawmakers who also contributed to their fund. Then a small team led by the teacher went to Romania. They spent a couple of weeks with the people, helped them put heating in their houses, supply them with sufficient blankets and food. The school authority monitored the whole process from the first to last. They warmly welcomed them back. Everyone was proud of the students who had made and carried out their own plan, helped the people in their need, stood beside them to give mental and emotional support and came back home as young heroes.

Board Standard Practice Question

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- (a) The word 'severe' indicates ____.
 (i) extremely sour (ii) extremely adversary (iii) very hard (iv) very good
- (b) The word 'continually' is associated with ____.
 (i) repeated in the same way (ii) followed irregularly
 (iii) contrasted systematically (iv) directed individually
- (c) The word 'plea' refers ____.
 (i) sorrow (ii) invocation (iii) argument (iv) pleasure
- (d) Upon returning, the students were hailed as ____.
 (i) paladin (ii) savior (iii) powerful (iv) accomplishes
- (e) The word **parent** stands for ____.
 (i) a male parent (ii) a female parent (iii) either father or mother (iv) adopted parents
- (f) The word **remote** is closest in meaning with ____.
 (i) remorse (ii) close (iii) distant (iv) control
- (g) The word 'distressing' implies ____.
 (i) uplifting (ii) sorrowful (iii) upsetting (iv) comforting
- (h) The word 'vacant' stands for ____.
 (i) free (ii) available (iii) unused (iv) voice
- (i) The students were meant to ____.
 (i) deal in community crises (ii) do community work
 (iii) serve the wounded soldiers (iv) spread around the world for upholding humanity
- (j) The word 'interest' can be replaced by ____.
 (i) indication (ii) inclination (iii) invention (iv) inventive

B. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Who was Alex? How did the teachers assess him?
 (b) Why did the school authority monitor the whole process? Explain in your own words.
 (c) How were the young learners welcomed at school?
 (d) What made Alex sorrowful?
 (e) "The kids are like us." Explain the statement in your own words.
 (f) What was Alex's statement to the teacher?

Answer

- A. (a) (ii) extremely adversary (b) (i) repeated in the same way (c) (iii) argument
 (d) (i) paladin (e) (iii) either father or mother (f) (iii) distant
 (g) (ii) sorrowful (h) (ii) available (i) (ii) do community work (j) (ii) inclination
- B. (a) Alex was an eleven-year-old boy from California, USA. Alex as well as his classmates was given some community tasks. They all were monitored and assessed. When he came to his teachers with a video clip, they were surprised.
 (b) The school was monitoring for the wellbeing of the students and to serve the suffering people.
 (c) The young learner was welcomed warmly as young hero.
 (d) The severe weather condition of remote town Romania made Alex sorrowful. The people of this town had no heated house and their condition was distressing. That condition made Alex sorrowful.
 (e) Through this statement, Alex tried to uphold the present condition of Romanian child. He said, the children are similar to us though they were suffering from cold and we are in comfort.
 (f) Alex statement was that he had talked to his classmates and their intension was to provide money to continue their livelihood for a month so that they could save their lives.

Question NO: 02

Information transfer/flow chart

How to Answer

- **Flow Chart:** শব্দটি থেকে বোঝা যাচ্ছে যে, এটা এমন একটা চার্ট যেখানে "Sentence" এর "Flow" থাকবে অর্থাৎ একটার পর একটা সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ খণ্ডবাক্য বসিয়ে খুব সুন্দর একটা চার্ট তৈরি করতে হবে। এটির উত্তর লিখতে অবশ্যই বক্সের ব্যবহার করতে হবে এবং (↓) (এ্যারো) চিহ্ন দিয়ে একটি বক্সের সাথে আরেকটি বক্স সংযুক্ত করে দিতে হবে।
- **Information Transfer:** প্রশ্নপত্রে প্রদত্ত Passage-এর তথ্যসমূহকে একটি টেবিল ফরম্যাটে দেওয়া থাকবে। টেবিলটিতে ৫ টি শূন্যস্থান থাকবে যেগুলোকে Passage থেকে উপযুক্ত তথ্য নিয়ে পূরণ করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে সম্পূর্ণ টেবিলটি তোলার প্রয়োজন নেই। দাগ নম্বরসহ উত্তরটি লেখাই যথেষ্ট।

Some Tricks

- **Flow Chart:**

Step-1: Flow Chart লেখার শুরুতেই একটি টাইটেল বা শিরোনাম দিতে হবে এবং সেই টাইটেল বা শিরোনামটি হবে প্রশ্নের ওপর ভিত্তি করে। টাইটেলটি খুব বেশি বড় না করে সংক্ষিপ্ত করার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

Step-2: উত্তর লেখার জন্য ৬ টি আয়তাকার বক্স তৈরি করতে হবে। বক্সগুলোর আকৃতি যেন খুব বেশি বড় আবার খুব বেশি ছোট না হয় সেদিকে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।

উল্লেখ্য, প্রশ্নেই একটি বক্স দেয়া থাকবে। সেই বক্সের লেখাসহ সর্বমোট ৬ টি বক্স তৈরি করতে হবে।

Step-3: বক্সগুলো একসাথে horizontal আবার vertical ও হতে পারে। যেকোন একটি স্টাইল নির্বাচন করা যেতে পারে। তবে vertical স্টাইলটিই বেছে নেয়া উত্তম।

Step-4: প্রতিটি বক্সের মধ্যে নির্দেশনামূলক তীর চিহ্ন (↓) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Step-5: Passage থেকে উত্তর লেখার সময় ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখতে হবে। অর্থাৎ, প্রথম থেকে লিখতে লিখতে শেষের দিকে যেতে হবে। কখনোই এলোমেলোভাবে লেখা যাবে না।
- নিম্নোক্ত যেকোন একটি Structure Follow করা যেতে পারে:

Structure-1:- প্রথম Clue টি "Phrase (words without verbs)" আকারে থাকলে পরবর্তী ৫টি উত্তর ও "Phrase" আকারেই করতে হবে।

Structure-2: "Verb + ing + extension" আকারে থাকলে পরবর্তী ৫টা ও এই Structure এ লিখতে হবে।

Structure -3:- "Being+ extension" দিয়ে শুরু হলে passage এ যে বাক্যগুলো প্রথম Clue এর সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ পাওয়া যাবে সেগুলো Being + extension" আকারে লিখতে হবে।

Structure -4:- "Having + extension" দিয়ে থাকলে passage এ যে বাক্যগুলো প্রথম Clue এর সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ পাওয়া যাবে সেগুলো "Having + extension" আকারে লিখতে হবে।

System-5:- প্রথম Clue Infinitive অর্থাৎ to + verb in base form এ থাকলে পরবর্তী ৫টা ও এই structure এ লিখতে হবে।

N.B.: No box, No marks!

- **Information Transfer:**

প্রথমে Passage টি না পড়ে শূন্যস্থানগুলো দেখবে। এরপরে Keyword শনাক্ত করবে। যেমন, Died, born, called etc, তারপরে Passage টি দ্রুতগতিতে পড়ে এই শব্দগুলো খোঁজার চেষ্টা করবে। এতে তুমি খুব সহজে উত্তর করতে সক্ষম হবে।

Board Question

01. Read the text and complete the table below with the given:

[BB'17]

I declared that the Assembly would continue to meet. But suddenly on the 1st of March the Assembly was shut down. Mr. Yahya Khan called the session of the Assembly in his capacity as the President and I declared I would be attending it. Mr. Bhutto said he wouldn't be part of it. Thirty five members of the Assembly came from West Pakistan to take part in its proceedings. But it was dissolved all of a sudden. The blame was put on the people of Bengal, the finger was pointed at me!

After the Assembly's session was prorogued, the people of this country protested. I told them, "observe the General Strike we have called peacefully." I told them "Shut down all mills and factories." Our people responded to my call. They came to the streets spontaneously. They expressed their firm determination to carry out the struggle peacefully.

What have we got in return? Those who brought arms with our money to defend us from external enemies are now using those arms on the poor, — the wretched, — the downtrodden people of the land. Bullets are being aimed at their hearts? We constitute the majority in Pakistan but whenever we Bengalis have tried to assume power they have used force on us.

Who/what	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When/How
The Assembly	was shut down		(i).....
Mr. Yahya Khan	(ii).....		as the president
Bangabandhu	(iii).....		to meet
(iv)	disagreed to join the Assembly		
Thirty five members	came to join the Assembly	(v).....	
(vi)	was dissolved		(vii).....
Bangabandhu	told the people (viii).....		peacefully
The people	(ix).....	to the streets	(x).....

02. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the iconic image of Nelson Mandela (No. 1 has been done for you):

[Din.B'19]

Nelson Mandela played a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday. But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people for beyond his country's borders.

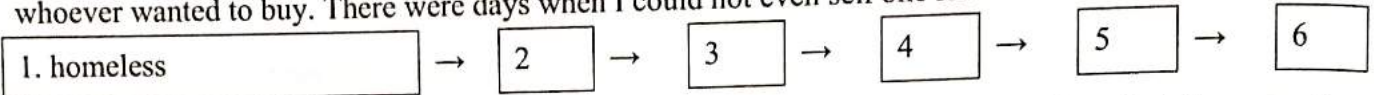
Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court. Friends adored Mandela. And people lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

1. an advocate of human dignity → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

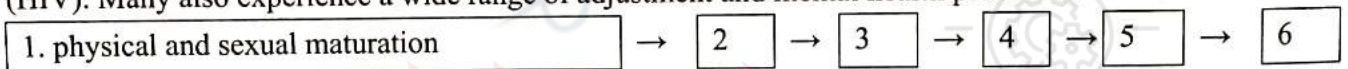
03. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the painful experiences a street child has to suffer to survive. (One is done for you): [CB'17]

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.



04. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the major characteristics of adolescence. (one is done for you): [S.B'17]

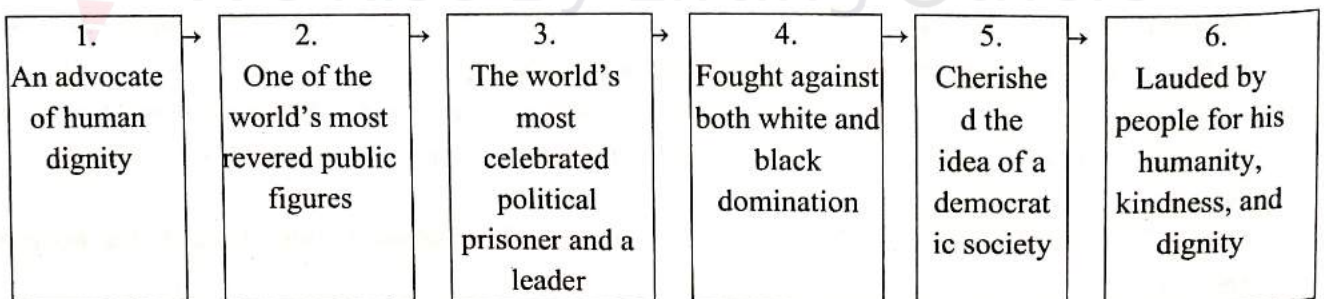
The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences. Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.



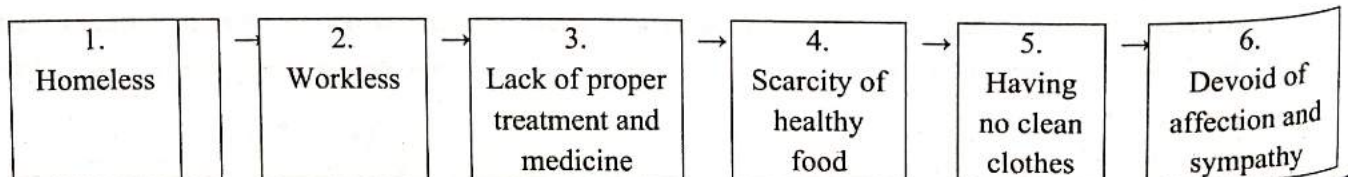
Answer

- 01.
- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) on the 1st of March | (ii) called the session of the Assembly |
| (iii) agreed | (iv) Mr. Bhutto |
| (v) from West Pakistan | (vi) The Assembly |
| (vii) all on a sudden on the 1st of March | (viii) to observe the General Strike |
| (ix) came | (x) spontaneously. |

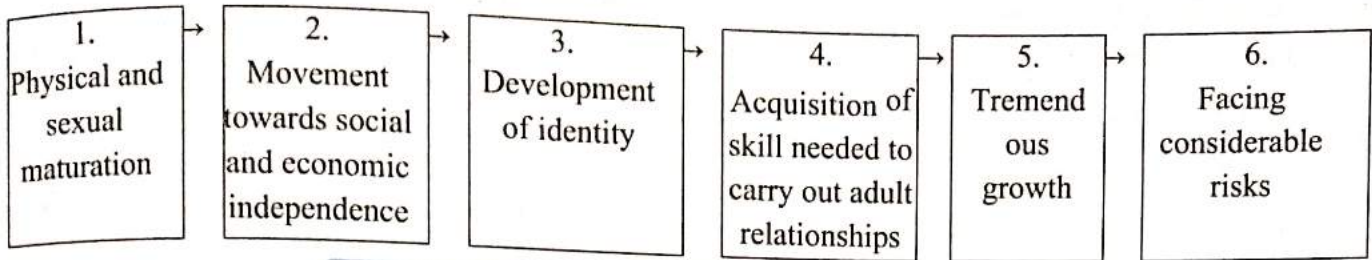
02.



03.



04.



Board Standard Practice Question

Information Transfer

01. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways red with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six Point Movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

What/Who	Event/Activity	Year/Time/Date	Why/How
Election	took place	(i)	
(ii).....	Martial Law	1958	
The Bengalis	failed to form (iii).....	1954	after winning the election
(iv)	enslaved the Bengalis	for (v).....	by declaring Martial Law

02. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

Who	Event/Action	What	Where/ When
Nelson Mandela	struggled for	(i)	South Africa
Mandela	embodied	the struggle for (ii).....	
Mandela	fought against	(iii)	South Africa
Mandela	firmly wanted	bringing down (iv).....	
Mandela	(v)	race discrimination	

03. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	What/When	Where/how
(i)	imprisoned for a long period	in the 20 th century	Robben island
(ii)	facilitated him to win	the appreciation	of the world
Nelson Mandela	hated (iii)		(iv)
The people of South Africa at last	achieved	(v)	in an African country.

04. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:.

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village, in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15 UTI jet fighters.

What/Who	Event/Activity	When	Place/Institution
(i)	was born	In 1937	Russia
Tereshkova	(ii)	21 May 1959	
She	trained in skydiving		from (iii)
(iv)	the first human being to travel to outer space	in 1961	
(v)	a tractor driver		in the Central Russia

05. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at a local School. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chawla moved to the United States in 1982. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas. Later she did her Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the space shuttle Challenger disaster on 28 January 1986 that led to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995.

What/Who	Event/Activity	when	place
Chawla	born		(i)
Chawla	(ii)		Punjab Engineering College
Chawla	her Master's degree	after 1982	from (iii)
the space shuttle Challenger disaster	Seven crew members died	(iv)	
Became an astronaut		(v)	NASA

06. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Chawla did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the Challenger disaster 1986 that broke apart 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence" She had traveled 10.67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth. Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She is responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite.

What/ who	Achievement/ action	What/ Where	When
Kalpana Chawla	Ph.D.	(i)	in 1988
Determined	to become astronaut	(ii)	1986
She	joining	NASA	(iii)
She	travelling	10.67 million miles	(iv)
Chawla's first space mission	with six other astronauts	(v)	on 19 November 1997

07. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

What/Who	Event/Activity	Where/What	When/How long
Dreams	(i)		for thousands of years
Dreams	can be	(ii)	
A dream	includes	(iii)	during sleep.
The purpose of dream	do not yet understand	(iv)	
Dream	is essential to (v).....		

08. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification', that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

What/Who	Event/Activity	What/When	Where
Martin Luther King Jr.	dreams that the sons of former slaves and slave owners will be able to sit down together	one day	(i)
(ii)	will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice	one day	(iii)
(iv)	dreams that his four children will live	one day	in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character
Martin Luther King Jr.	dreams that	(v)	right down in Alabama

09. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Whom/What	How/Why
People	can minimize	(i)	through meditation
Trainers	assist	the beginners	with some exercises such as (ii)
Those practising meditation	can develop	(iii)	focusing on a single point
Meditation	releases (iv)		
(v)	meditate for only a few minutes		work up to longer durations

10. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful.

Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems.

Who/What	Activity	Whom/What/when	How/Why
we	spend money	everyday	(i)
Spending	makes our life (ii)		in a compulsive way
Our life	is made happy	spending money	(iii)
Unnecessary spending	has some (iv).....effects	on people	
(v)	never satisfied	with what they have	

11. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterised by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century—puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.

What/Who	Source	What/When	How/comment
Boys or girls	pass (i)	to become adult	in their lives
This phase represents			(ii)
Adolescence	according to WHO	(iii)	
Biological processes drive		(iv)	
This period	saw many changes	(v)	

12. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

What/Who	Source	What/Where	When
A rural girl named Shilpi	marriage		(i)
Marrying off daughters at an early age	a standard practice for many families	(ii)	
local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project	aim to (iii)	
Shilpi	understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy		(iv)
empowerment group	offers	(v) and life skills training.	

13. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

In Bangladesh, cyber bullying is not just an act to be scorned at but is an offence punishable under the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act 2006. The Act, inter alia, provides that a person who deliberately publishes, in a website or in electronic form, any material which is fake and obscene or has the effect of corrupting persons who are likely to read, see or hear the material or causes to prejudice the image of a person or may hurt religious belief or instigate against any person, then the person publishing the material will be guilty of an offence under the Act. The punishment for such an offence is imprisonment and/or fine.

Who/What	Action/Event	How	Place	When/Why
Cyber bullying	considered	Punishable	(i)	
(ii)	enacted law		in Bangladesh	2006
Fake and obscene materials	published		(iii)	may hurt (iv)
(v)		imprisonment		for doing cyber bullying

14. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Sheikh Kamal, the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangamata Fazilatunnesa Mujib, was born at Tungipara in Gopalganj district. He spent his childhood there. Kamal received his secondary education at Dhaka's BAF Shaheen School from where he passed his SSC examination. He was then admitted to Dhaka College, and after his HSC examination he became a student at the department of Sociology of Dhaka University. Kamal had a colorful life marked by liveliness and creativity. Besides his academic studies, he also pursued his passion for sports and cultural activities. He was a first division basketball and cricket player as well as a sports organizer. He was also interested in classical music, and became a student of Chhayanaut to learn Sitar under the tutelage of Ustad Ful Mohammad. Apart from Sitar, Kamal had a passion for Piano. He had a good collection of musical instruments on the second floor of their house at Dhanmondi, Road no. 32.

It is well known to his friends that Sheikh Kamal used to begin his day practising the Sitar and during the day played basketball or football or cricket. In the evening he was often seen on stage rehearsing a play. He took part in stage performance of Kabar written by prominent playwright Shaheed Munir Chowdhury. Kamal was one of the founders of Dhaka Theatre. He was also a founder of Spondon Shilpi Gosthi - a cultural organization. And who doesn't know that Sheikh Kamal was the founder of Abahoni Krira Chokro that introduced modern football in our country?

What/Who	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When/comment
Sheikh Kamal	spent his childhood	at (i)	
Sheikh Kamal	received his secondary education	from (ii)	
Sheikh Kamal	(iii)	from Dhaka University	
Sheikh Kamal	(iv)	Kabar	written by Shaheed Munir Chowdhury
Sheikh Kamal	seen on stage rehearsing a play	at his house	(v)

15. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

There are interesting traits in Kamal's character. He was the eldest son of a Prime Minister and later of a President. Yet, his life was very simple. He didn't take any advantage of his father's name and office. As he loved to spend time with his friends in his childhood, he loved to do the same during his college and university days. Watching good movies with them in Madhumita, Naz, or Balaka cinema hall was also something that he really liked.

Sheikh Kamal knew that there is no shortcut to success. He groomed himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment. When the Pakistan military began its genocide in Bangladesh, he joined the liberation war and received military training at Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India. This tall young man who carried himself with dignity and possessed remarkable traits of leadership became the ADC of General Ataul Goni Osmani, the Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. After independence, Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life but he preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces to that end. Journalist Syed Ishtiaq Reza, in one of his columns "Ekjon Sheikh Kamal" in Bangla Tribune, rightly says that the unique qualities of Sheikh Kamal's character, especially his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture, are never seen in any son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.

This is unfortunate that just after 10 days of his 26 birthday and only after a month of his marriage with Sultana Kamal, a Dhaka University Blue in athletics, his life was cut short by a group of cowardly killers. Both he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.

What/Who	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When
The eldest son of Bangabandhu	loved to (i)		during his college and university days
Watched	good movies	(ii)	
Sheikh Kamal	received military training	(iii)	during the liberation war
General Ataul Goni Osmani	(iv)	in Bangladesh Army	
Sheikh Kamal and his (v)	were assassinated by a group of killers		just after 10 days of his 26 th birthday.

16. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried, was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close....

I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused. I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides....

After the feed I really got my teeth into the strokes.... I was squeezing my body for the last drop of energy I could get out of it.... and edged on inch by inch. The people in the motorboat were cheering me. I saw the flash on the Kent shore very clearly. I realized I was very close. I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot, dangling before my swollen eyes....

I kept pulling myself on ... a little more, just a little more... the momentum was building up- then I felt rocks, sharp and craggy... Then a big rock appeared before me. And that was it...the shore it was...the time: 4.35 a.m. GMT: I had broken the world record by 15 minutes. I thanked God for fulfilling my life's ambition. Then I remembered my parents. I had not failed my country.

Who/What	Action/events	When/how	Where	Reason/Effects
(i)	becomes unaware of	time, distance or direction	in water	
The second half of the swim	become (ii)	always		Because of whether
(iii)	took a lesson from	previous swims		(iv)
The speaker	kept pulling myself		near the shore	At (v).....

17. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh, in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know. Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japanese Studies at Dhaka University.

Who	Event/Activity	What/Whom	place/comment	When
Nishat Mazumder.	origin	i)	Bangladesh	
(ii)	accepted her dreams		helped her to make her dream real	
(iii)	freedom fighter	liberation War of Bangladesh		1971
Nishat	was born		Lakshmipur District	(iv)
She	passed HSC		(v)	1999

18. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

Who/What	Event/Description	Where/what	Why/when
Boys	are given	(i)	for tradition
Boys	are assumed of having (ii)		
False assumption	has been shattered		(iii)
the girls of (iv).....	(v)	the village	literally and metaphorically

19. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

Who/What	Activities/Events	When/fact	Place/comment
(i)	started their journey	having (ii)	had no boots or jerseys to wear
Mohammad Mafiz Uddin	decided to (iii)	an assistant teacher	observing their interests in football
Girls playing football	still not a common picture		in (iv)
The girls' success	(v)	the villagers	they started supporting

20. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them recently died after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him. For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place	When/How long
Amerigo	lives	(i)	—
(ii)	lives	very far away	at present
Amerigo	sold ice-cream	(iii)	—
(iv)	let him go sleep	in his hut	at night
His friends who work sorting rubbish	(v)	in dumps	often

Answer

01. (i) 1954 (ii) Ayub Khan (iii) government (iv) Ayub Khan
(v) ten years
02. (i) multi-racial democracy (ii) justice (iii) white minority rule (iv) apartheid
(v) hated
03. (i) Nelson Mandela (ii) prestige and charisma (iii) race discrimination
(vi) most intensely (v) emancipation
04. (i) Tereshkova (ii) made her first jump (iii) a local Aeroclub (iv) Yuri Gagarin
(iv) Tereshkova's father
05. (i) in Karnal, India (ii) Graduated (iii) Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas
(iv) 28 January 1986 (v) in 1988
06. (i) university of Colorado (ii) in the face of challenger disaster (iii) in 1988
(iv) in 1996 (v) on the Space Shuttle Columbia

07. (i) fascinated philosophers (ii) extraordinarily vivid or very vague
(iii) images, thoughts and emotions (iv) science
(v) mental, emotional and physical well-being.
08. (i) at the table of brotherhood (ii) The heat of injustice (iii) The state of Mississippi
(iv) the speaker (v) both black and white boys and girls will be brothers and sisters
09. (i) stress and tension (ii) improving breathing and progressive relaxation (iii) concentration
(iv) anxiety and brings a state of calmness (v) The beginners
10. (i) for different reasons (ii) unhappy (iii) when spending is needed and within limitations
(iv) bad (v) People who overspend
11. (i) several stages (ii) critical transitions (iii) occurs after childhood and before adulthood
(iv) many aspects of this growth and development (v) over the past century
12. (i) at the age of 8 (ii) in Bangladesh (iii) increase access to quality health services
(iv) during one of the group sessions (iv) peer to peer support
13. (i) In Bangladesh (ii) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act
(iii) website or in electronic form (iv) religious belief (v) punishment
14. (i) Tungipara (ii) Dhaka BAF Shaheen School (iii) studied sociology
(iv) performed (v) in the evening
15. (i) pass time with his friends (ii) in Madhumita, Naz, or Balaka cinema hall
(iii) Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India (iv) the Commander in Chiefs
(v) family members
16. (i) a swimmer (ii) very difficult (iii) the speaker/Brozen Das
(iv) kept his speed at a steady pace (v) 4.35
17. (i) modest background (ii) supportive parents (iii) Nishat's father (iv) 5 January 1981
(v) Shahid Anwar Girls' College
18. (i) separate sets of toys than girls (ii) active and full of vigour
(iii) recent decades (iv) Kalsindur (v) illuminated
19. (i) the girls of Kalsindur (ii) practically nothing (iii) help the girls (iv) Bangladesh
(v) persuaded
20. (i) on the street (ii) Amerigo's father (iii) on the beach
(iv) The owner of ice cream shop (v) suffer from serious diseases



Flow Chart

01. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the background of Liberation War. (one is done for you):

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their importance. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are washed with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there and build our country: the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952, even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him, "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March.

1. Blood shed in the language movement in 1952 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

02. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the important events of Valentina Tereshkova's life. (one is done for you):

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village, in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

1. Born on 6 March 1937 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

03. Read the following text and make a flow chart depicting Chawla's educational and personal achievements that are mentioned in the passage. (one is done for you):

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at a local School. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chawla moved to the United States in 1982. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas. Later she did her Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the space shuttle Challenger disaster on 28 January 1986 that led to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995.

1. Completed her earlier schooling at a local School → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

04. Read the following text and make a flow chart mentioning the visions that the speaker desire for his people. (No. 1 has been done for you):-

The Negro is still not free... the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. The Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. The Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition. I say to you today my friends so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

1. To get rid of apartheid → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

05. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the features of the man's character. (one is done for you):

Once upon a time, there was a strange man who was highly bothered to see others' happiness. His own personal interest was at any cost important to him. Neither was he a polite man, nor did he like other people to be polite to each other. In fact, he hated the courteous and polite people around him and thus he hated a few expressions like please, thank you, don't mention it etc. It troubled him a lot when people around were smiling to use these expressions. The man considered all these expressions extravagant. So, he took a mission to invent a device that would steal these polite words. He calculated two benefits from his efforts. One, people won't use these words and thus he would be relieved of his apathy to people's polite behaviour and the second one was earning money by selling the words stolen by the machine to somebody else. He took great caution so that nobody would understand his secret plan. After a few months' hard work, he succeeded in inventing the machine he desired for a long long time. The machine started working and it gave the man complete satisfaction.

1. Bothering to see other happiness → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

06. Read the following text and make a flow chart mentioning the reasons of meditation. (one is done for you):
- Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

1. To release anxiety and bring a state of calmness → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

07. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the harmful effects of spending too much. (one is done for you):

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful.

Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems.

1. Making our life unhappy → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

08. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the conditions of adolescent girls after marriage in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you):-

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate. When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have not even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh.

The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers. While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

1. Dropping out of school → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

09. Read the following text and make a flow charts.

Sheikh Kamal, the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangamata Fazilatunnesa Mujib, was born at Tungipara in Gopalganj district. He spent his childhood there. Kamal received his secondary education at Dhaka's BAF Shaheen School from where he passed his SSC examination. He was then admitted to Dhaka College, and after his HSC examination he became a student at the department of Sociology of Dhaka University. Kamal had a colorful life marked by liveliness and creativity. Besides his academic studies, he also pursued his passion for sports and cultural activities. He was a first division basketball and cricket player as well as a sports organizer. He was also interested in classical music, and became a student of Chhayana to learn Sitar under the tutelage of Ustad Ful Mohammad. Apart from Sitar, Kamal had a passion for Piano. He had a good collection of musical instruments on the second floor of their house at Dhanmondi, Road no. 32.

It is well known to his friends that Sheikh Kamal used to begin his day practising the Sitar and during the day played basketball or football or cricket. In the evening he was often seen on stage rehearsing a play. He took part in stage performance of Kabar written by prominent playwright Shaheed Munir Chowdhury. Kamal was one of the founders of Dhaka Theatre. He was also a founder of Spondon Shilpi Gosthi a cultural organization. And who doesn't know that Sheikh Kamal was the founder of Abahoni Krira Chokro that introduced modern football in our country?

(i) Show the different stages of Sheikh Kamal's life. (No. 1 has been done for you).

1. The eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangamata Fazilatunnesa Mujib → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

(ii) Show the passions and interesting traits of Kamal's character . (one is done for you):

1. Had a colorful life marked by liveliness and creativity → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

10. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the conditions and events that took place while the narrator was swimming. (one is done for you):

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried, was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close....

I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused. I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides....

After the feed I really got my teeth into the strokes.... I was squeezing my body for the last drop of energy I could get out of it.... and edged on inch by inch. The people in the motorboat were cheering me. I saw the flash on the Kent shore very clearly. I realized I was very close. I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot, dangling before my swollen eyes....

I kept pulling myself on ... a little more, just a little more... the momentum was building up- then I felt rocks, sharp and craggy... Then a big rock appeared before me. And that was it....the shore it was...the time: 4.35 a.m. GMT: I had broken the world record by 15 minutes. I thanked God for fulfilling my life's ambition. Then I remembered my parents. I had not failed my country.

1. Being oblivious of time, distance or direction → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

11. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the different events in Nishat's life . (one is done for you):

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh, in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know. Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japanese Studies at Dhaka University.

1. Born in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

12. Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses, miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the traditional views towards girls and boys. (one is done for you):

1. Giving boys and girls separate sets of toys → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing girls' empowerment that has taken place recently. (one is done for you):

1. Girls beginning to show their power → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

13. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the condition of girls of Kalsindur when they started their journey. (one is done for you):

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

1. Starting journey with practically nothing → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

14. Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with. All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the importances of relationship. (one is done for you):

1. Keeping close to each other → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing different kinds of relationship. (one is done for you):

1. Familial and intimate → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

15. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the Jerry's activities that are mentioned in the passage. (one is done for you):

He came every day and cut my wood and did small helpful favors and stayed to talk. The days had become cold, and often I let him come inside the cabin. He would lie on the floor in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer, and they would both doze and wait quietly for me. Other days they ran with a common ecstasy through the laurel, and he brought me back vermilion maple leaves, and chestnut boughs dripping with imperial yellow. I was ready to go.

I said to him, "You have been my friend, Jerry. I shall often think of you and miss you. Pat will miss you too. I am leaving tomorrow."

He did not answer... and I watched him go in silence up the hill. I expected him the next day, but he did not come... I closed the cabin and started the car... I stopped by the orphanage and left the cabin key and money... with Miss Clark. "And will you call Jerry for me to say good-bye to him?"

1. Coming everyday to the writer → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

16. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the Elizabeth's fascinating incidents of the voyage to India. (one is done for you):

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship... She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passenger's conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jaldi', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and bare-footed white turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronze Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being really rich, the way people lived in India.

1. Spending thirty pounds on summer frocks → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

17. Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

The island of St. Martin's is the only coral island in Bangladesh located in the north-eastern part of Bay of Bengal. The roughly flat Island is only 3.6 meter above the sea level. The entire island can be walked about in 3 hours. The Island is known for its unique natural beauty with white sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms and a diverse marine life.

Due to the expansion of unregulated tourism, the Island is facing increasing erosion, contamination of surface and ground water, wildlife displacement, and loss of biodiversity. Other threats include cutting of sand dune vegetation for fuel-wood and hotel establishment; degradation of sand dune habitat; the harvesting of turtle eggs; indiscriminate exploitation of coral resources etc. To address this, the Government has declared some areas of the Island as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), prohibiting unauthorized constructions there.

- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the features of st. Martin Island. (one is done for you):

1. Being only coral island in Bangladesh → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the unfavourable conditions that St. Martin is facing now. (one is done for you):

1. Facing increasing erosion → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

18. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the helpful contributions of education in our life. (one is done for you):

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows.

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

1. Giving us knowledge → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.



19. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the beneficial impacts of education in our life. (one is done for you):

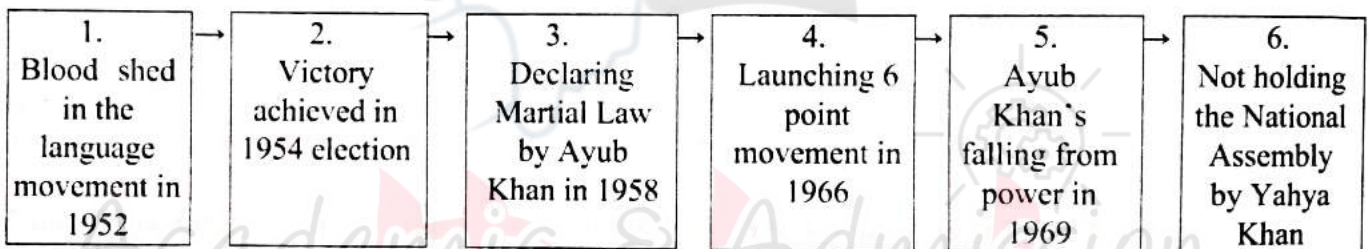
Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire as to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates—we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works. Learners' civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people.

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

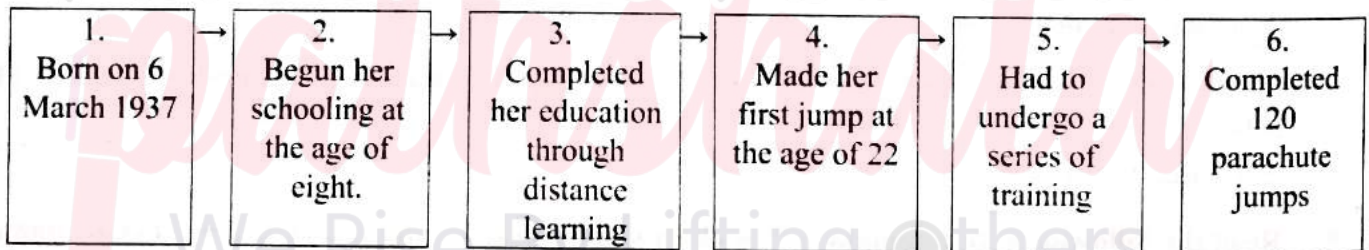
1. Aiming to bring about positive changes in our behavior → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

Flow Chart Answer

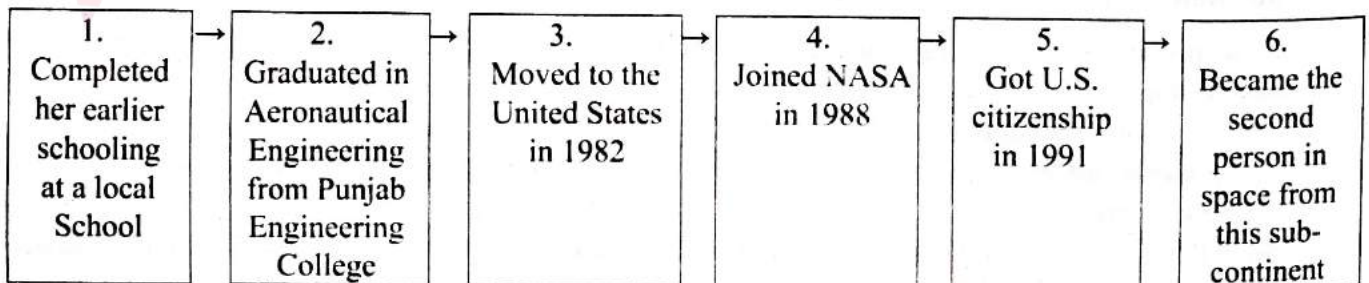
01.



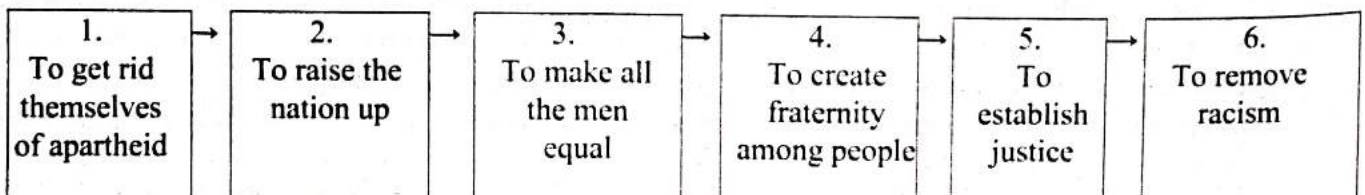
02.



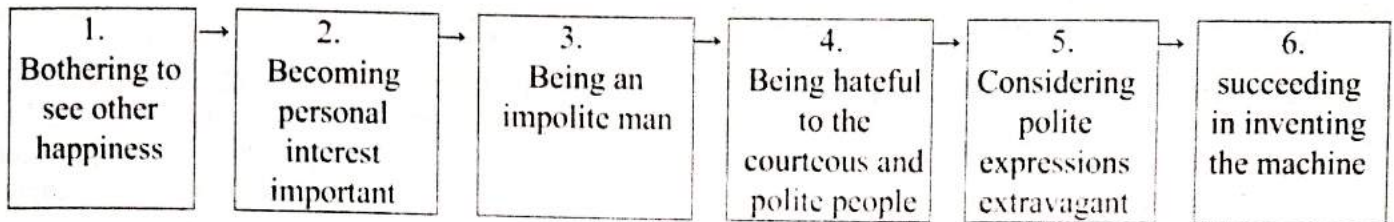
03.



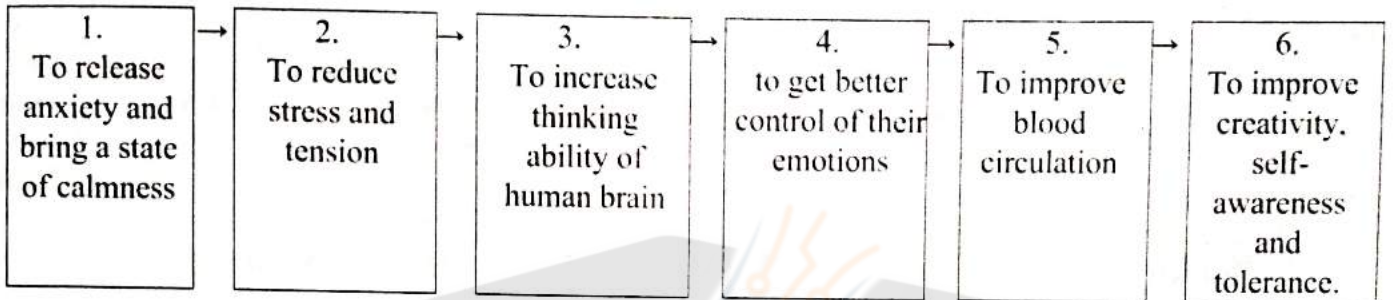
04.



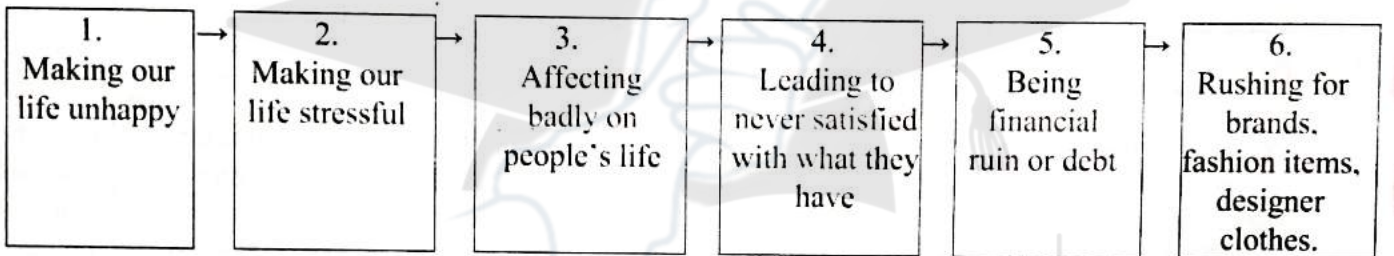
05.



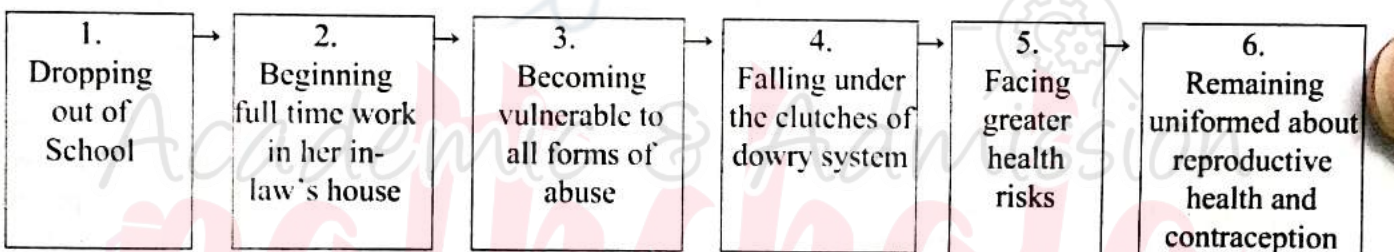
06.



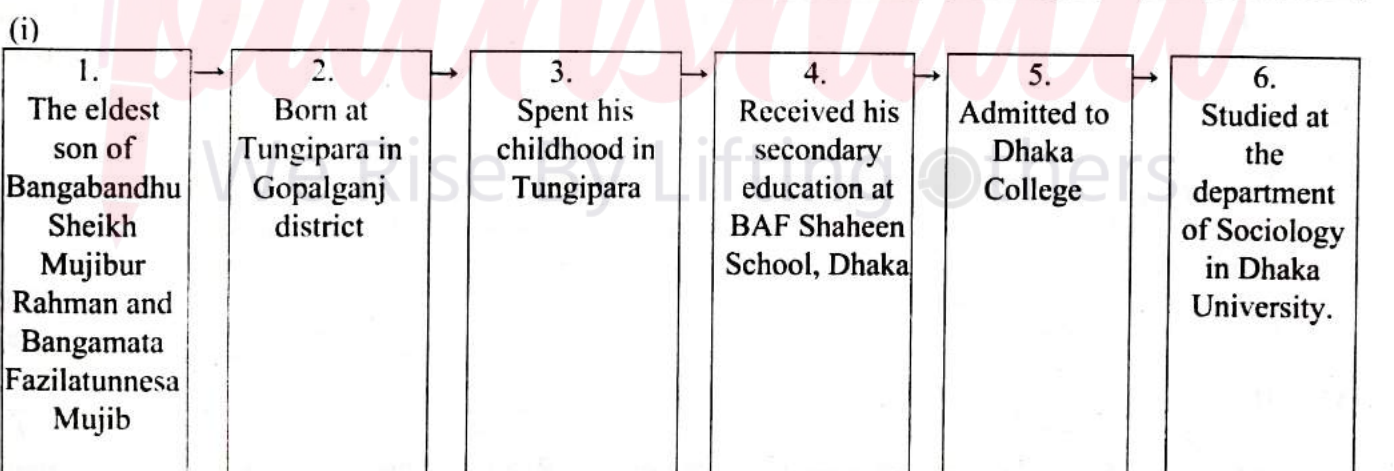
07.



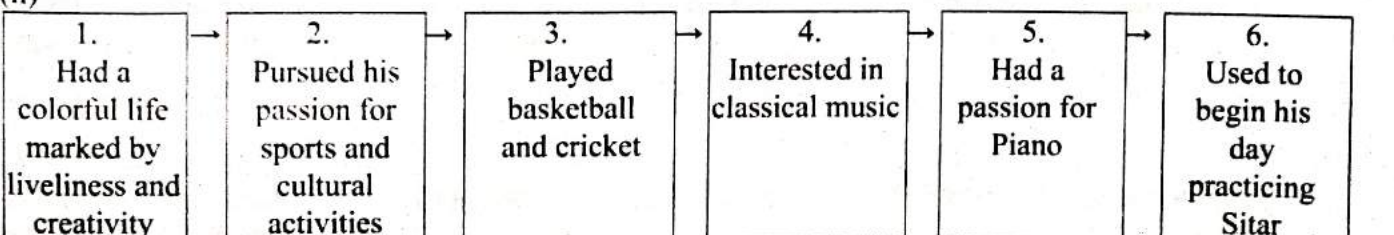
08.



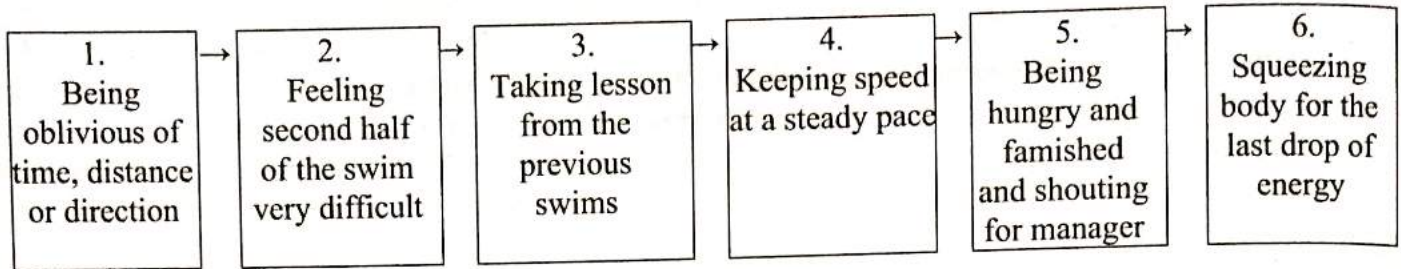
09.



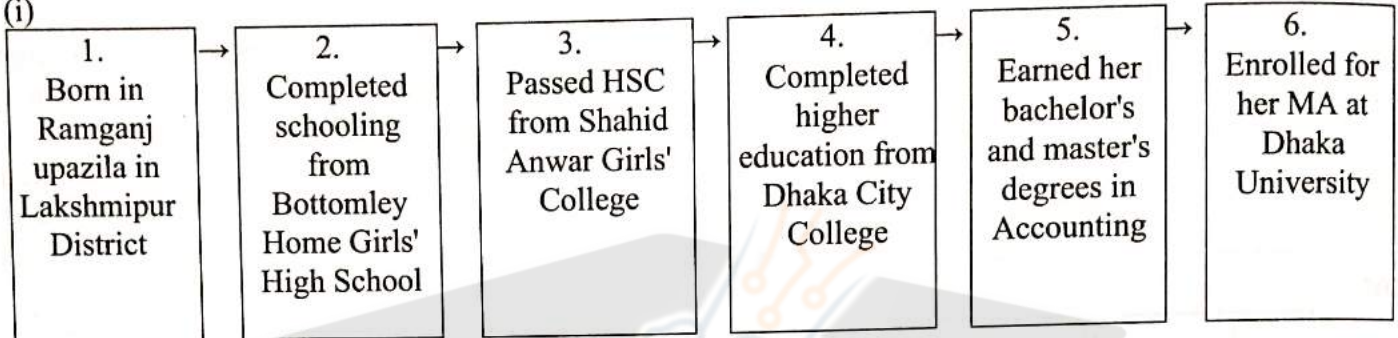
(ii)



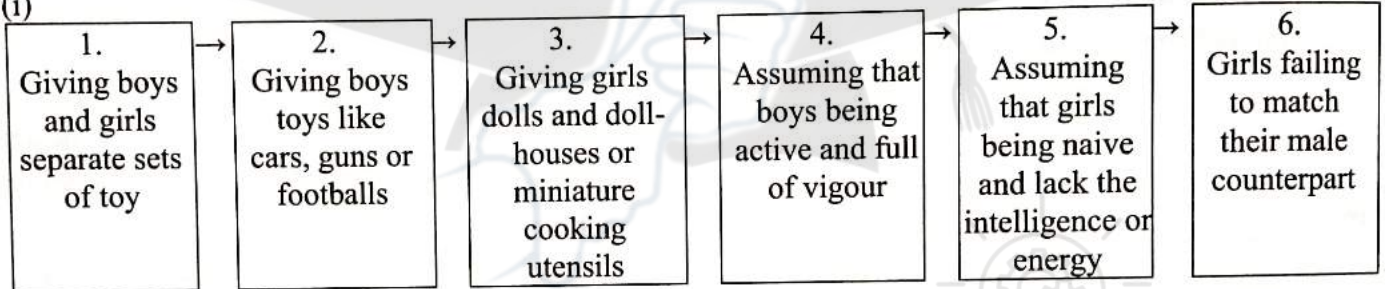
10.



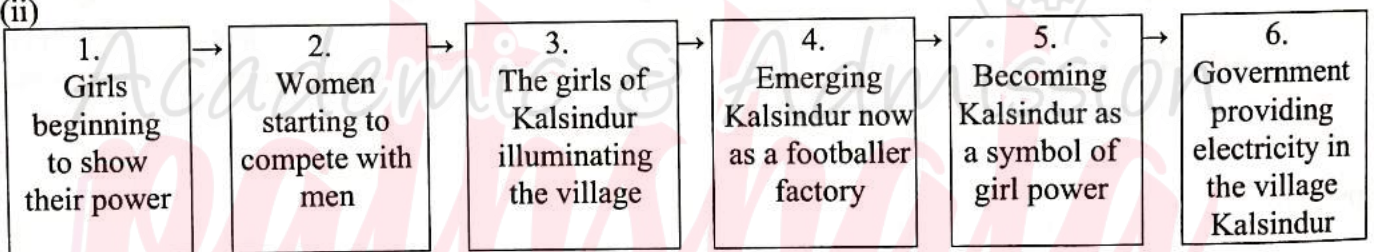
11. (i)



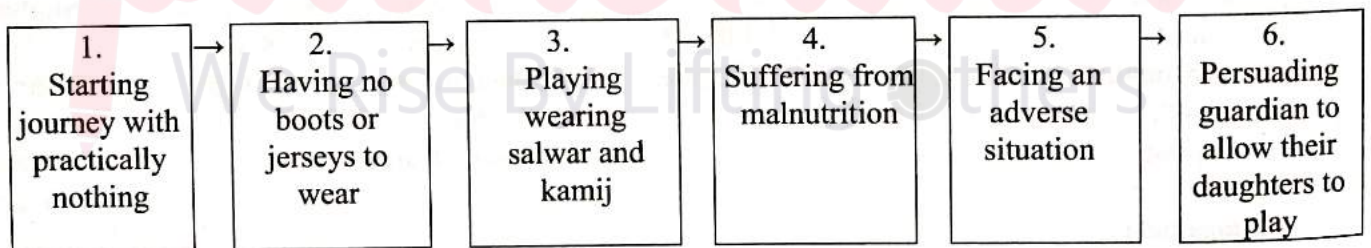
12. (i)



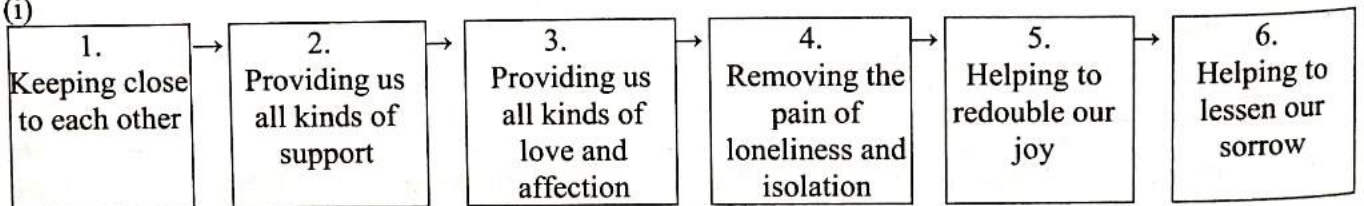
(ii)



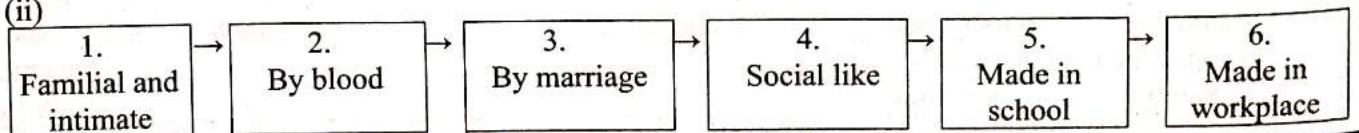
13.



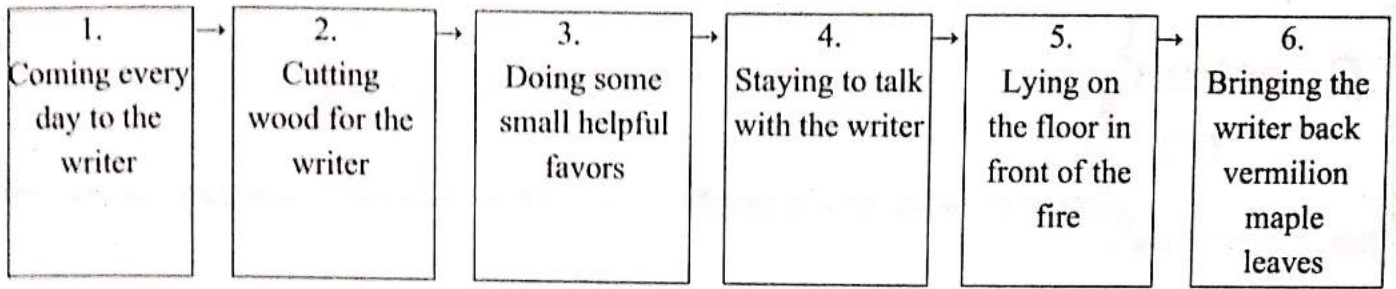
14. (i)



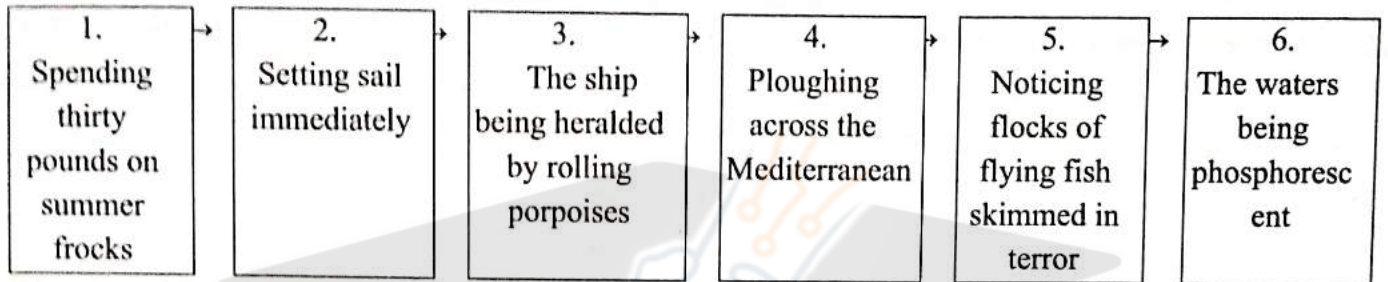
(ii)



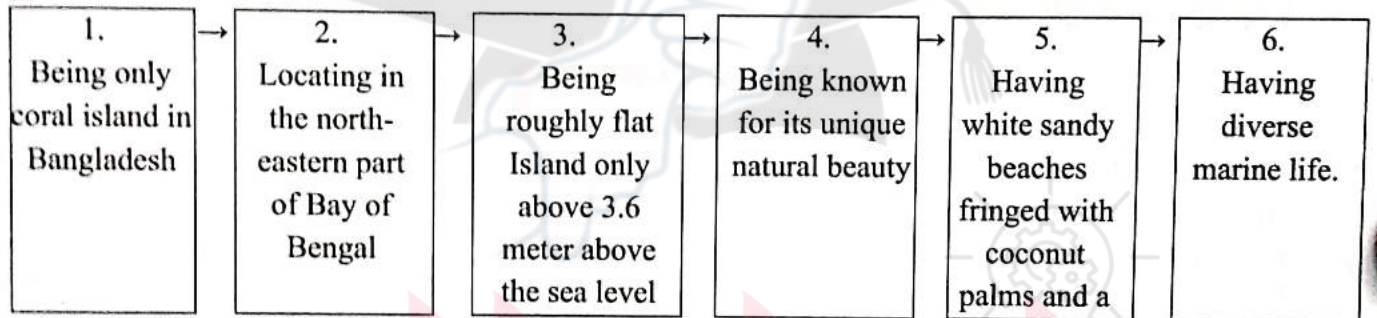
15.



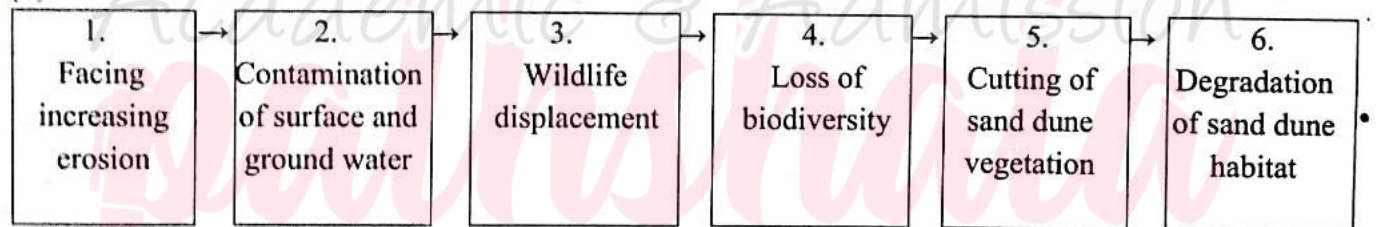
16.



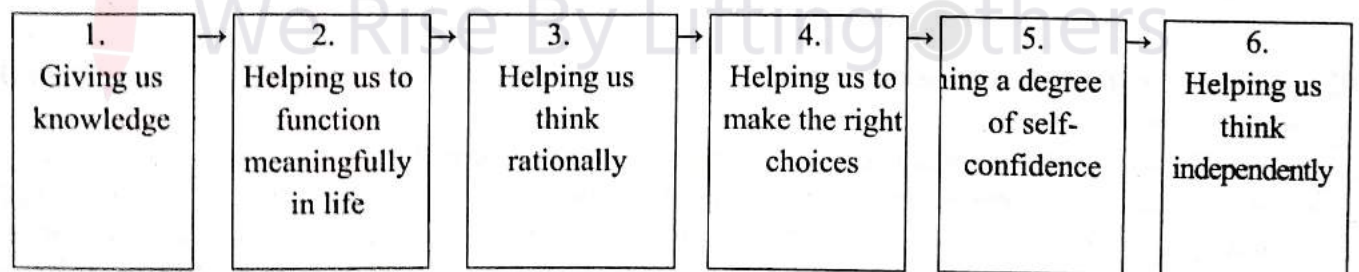
17. (i)



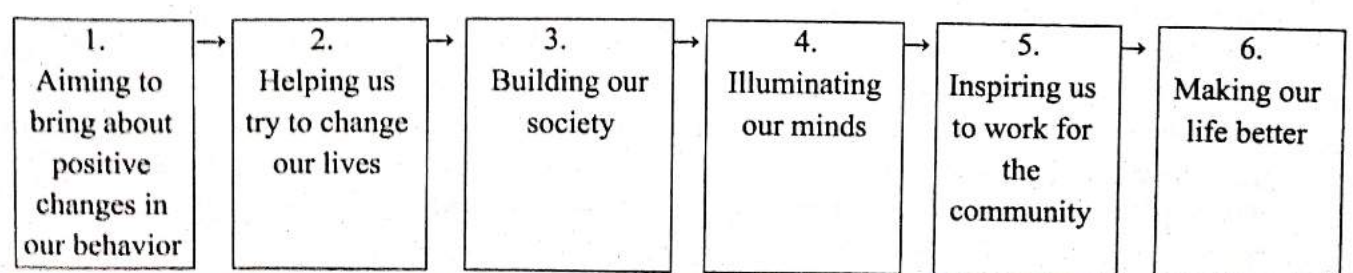
(ii)



18.



19.



Question NO: 03

Summary writing

How to Answer

- প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত seen passage-এর ওপর Summary লিখতে হবে। প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি বারবার পড়ে এর মূল বিষয়টিকে বুঝতে হবে। তবেই Summary লেখা যেমন সহজ হবে তেমনি হবে সাবলীল। Summary হবে মূল টেক্সট এর তিন ভাগের একভাগ। অর্থাৎ প্রশ্নে আসা টেক্সটটি যদি ৩০০ শব্দের হয়, তাহলে তোমার Summary হবে ১০০ শব্দের।

Some Tricks

- সব সময় চেষ্টা করবে টেক্সট থেকে ছবছ কোনো শব্দ, বাক্য না দিতে। বারবার পড়ে যা বুঝেছো সেটা নিজের মত করে সাবলীল ইংরেজিতে লেখার চেষ্টা করবে।

Board Question

01. Summarize the following text:

[DB, BB'22]

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa and yours, wherever you are." Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony. "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination."

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities." he told the court.

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba", the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

02. Summarize the following text:

[Ctg.B'22]

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty- three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

03. Write a summary of the following text:

[CB'22]

World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the cited transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century-puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late and their sexual attitudes and behaviors are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication

04. Write a summary of the following text:

[JB'22]

All people dream, but not equally.
Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,
Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.
But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,
For they dream their dreams with open eyes,
And make them come true,

05. Summarise the following text:

[Din.B'22, BB'19]

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, spoke. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behaviour you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour- 'etiquette' and 'manners'. 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practice them in everyday life.

06. Summarize the following text:

[MB, RB'22]

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away... Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.

07. Write a summary of the following text:

[RB'17]

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father- lives far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either.

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box was quite heavy when it was full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. One of my friends was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical treatment.

For me, like all other street children, life is very hard. I am looking for work. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep at night.

Board Standard Practice Question

01. Write a summary of the following text:

I stand before you with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political, and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty- three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reigns of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan, I have made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him: "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January". But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March. We said, "Fine, we will be taking our seats in the Assembly then". I said we will carry out our discussions in the Assembly. I went so far as to say that if anyone came up with an offer that was just, even though we were in the majority we would agree to that offer.

02. Write a summary of the following text:

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my 10 days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994.... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his 20 adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

03. Write a summary of the following text:

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight, but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker in a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin (the first human being to travel to outer space in 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, 'proletaria' Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

04. Write a summary of the following text:

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire as to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates-we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works. Learners' civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people.

05. Write a summary of the following text:

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories. Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book "The Interpretation of Dreams", Freud wrote that dreams are disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes.

Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams.

06. Write a summary of the following text:

...(T)he Negro is still not free ... the life of Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination... (T)he Negro live on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. ...(T)he negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

I say to you today my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with the governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification' that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough place will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together. This is our hope. This is the faith I will go back to south with.

07. Write a summary of the following text:

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

08. Write a summary of the following text:

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity."

From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony. Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus.

There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration, one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

09. Write a summary of the following text:

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful. Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems.

10. Write a summary of the following text:

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. Behaviour patterns that are established during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.

Adolescents are different both from young children and adult. Specially, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behavior and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making, including that related to sexual behavior. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours. Laws, customs, and practices may also affect adolescents differently than adults. For example, laws and policies often restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. In addition, even when services do exist, provider attitudes about adolescents often pose a significant barrier to the use of those services.

11. Write a summary of the following text:

Adolescents constitute a nations core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

12. Write a summary of the following text:

I love to rise in a summer morn,
When the birds sing on every tree;
The distant huntsman winds his horn,
And the skylark sings with me:
O what sweet company!
But to go to school in a summer morn,
O it drives all joy away!
Under a cruel eye outworn,
The little ones spend the day
In sighing and dismay.
Ah then at times I drooping sit,
And spend many an anxious hour;
Nor in my book can I take delight,
Nor sit in learning's bower,
Worn through with the dreary shower.

13. Write a summary of the following text:

There are interesting traits in Kamal's character. He was the eldest son of a Prime Minister and later of a President. Yet, his life was very simple. He didn't take any advantage of his father's name and office. As he loved to spend time with his friends at Tungipara in his childhood, he loved to do the same during his college and university days. Watching good movies with them in Madhumita, Naz, or Balaka cinema hall was also something that he really liked.

Sheikh Kamal knew that there is no shortcut to success. He groomed himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment. When the Pakistan military began its genocide in Bangladesh he joined the liberation war and received military training at Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India. This tall young man who carried himself with dignity and possessed remarkable traits of leadership became the ADC of General Ataul Goni Osmani, the Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. After independence, Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life but he preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces to that end. Journalist Syed Ishtiaq Reza, in one of his columns "Ekjon Sheikh Kamal" in Bangla Tribune, rightly says that the unique qualities of Sheikh Kamal's character, especially his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture, are never seen in any son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.

This is unfortunate that just after 10 days of his 26 birthday and only after a month of his marriage with Sultana Kamal, a Dhaka University Blue in athletics, his life was cut short by a group of cowardly killers. Both he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.

14. Write a summary of the following text:

After the war of independence was over, I continued to meet Kamal in the university. But on his return from the army he became busier and busier in politics, while I took to studying seriously and frequenting the library of the University of Dhaka regularly all day long and into early evenings. Nevertheless, even in brief exchanges Kamal, now the son of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, made me feel that I was close to him, for he would not only exchange pleasantries but would also ask about me caringly and in the friendliest of manner. Friendliness came naturally to Sheikh Kamal and more often than not, he would greet you with a smile before you could do so.

There are two other occasions when I met Sheikh Kamal at this time. In the first, I was among the group of students who had secured the top positions in their Honors class and met Professor Abdul Matin Choudhury, our Vice-Chancellor in his office. The meeting was organized at Kamal's initiative. The idea was that we would find the encounter inspirational and our Vice-Chancellor would get to meet a cross-section of the top performing students of a particular year to hear from them how the university could augment its academic facilities for future students.

The second occasion was in late July 1975 when I was leaving the Arts Building to go to TSC for lunch. As I was about to leave, I saw Kamal coming down from his car to attend classes. As always, he greeted me with his characteristic warm smile and wanted to know where I was heading to. When he found out, he insisted that he dropped me off at TSC, since he still had some minutes before his class. That was typical of Kamal. He was the son of Bangabandhu, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, and he still had time to spare for a friend!

15. Write a summary of the following text:

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.

Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA, as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura

Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains.

16. Write a summary of the following text:

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

When the girls moved to the nearby secondary school and college, they did not have their Minati Maam and Mafiz Uddin Sir with them, but soon another motherly person offered her helping hand - Mala Rani Sarkar, an Assistant Professor of History who was joined by one of her colleagues, Juel Mia. They agreed to coach the girls. Mr Jalaluddin, who was then the head teacher of the school, also supported, them. Gradually the local community, public representatives and the local administration came forward. Bangladesh Football Federation also gave special attention to them and finally another football magician, Golam Robbani Choton, the coach of the Bangladesh Women's National Football Team, mentored these girls and helped them become complete professional footballers.

17. Write a summary of the following text:

Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with. All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

To build relationships, we need to have trust and respect for each other, and love where this is needed. We cannot be selfish and possessive if we want to establish an effective relationship. But quite often we see people quarrelling and fighting with each other which only brings misery and loss to all.

18. Write a summary of the following text:

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows.

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of self belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

Education not only enriches us with knowledge, abilities and skills, it also teaches us values. Values can be individual, interpersonal, organizational or societal. Thus students receiving good education develop self-respect but also learn to respect others; they know the importance of honesty and learn to trust others; they develop compassion and fellow feeling and become aware of the need to protect the environment. If students combine the values, they learn at home with those that the school gives them, they will not deviate from the right path unless they fall into bad company. The famous French writer Victor Hugo (1802-1895) once said, "He who opens a school door, closes a prison."

19. Write a summary of the following text:

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

20. Write a summary of the following text:

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at Tagore Baal Niketan Senior Secondary School, Karnal. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this subcontinent. After graduating in Aeronautical

Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, India, in 1982, Chawla moved to the United States the same year. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas in 1984. Later she did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the Challenger disaster 1986 that broke apart after 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988.

She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling ~ in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence." She had travelled 10.67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth. Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite. In 2000 she was selected for her second space mission STS 107. This mission was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems. On 16 January 2003, Kalpana Chawla finally started her new mission with six other space crew on the ill-fated space shuttle Columbia. She was one of the mission specialists. Chawla's responsibilities included the microgravity experiments, for which the crew conducted nearly 80 experiments studying earth and space science, advanced technology development, and astronaut health and safety. After a 16 day scientific mission in space, on 1 February 2003, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere. All the crew in Columbia including Chawla died only 16 minutes prior to their scheduled landing. Investigation shows that this fatal accident happened due to a damage in one of Columbia's wings caused by a piece of insulating foam from the external fuel tank peeling off during the launch. During the intense heat of re-entry, hot gases penetrated the interior of the wing destroying the support structure and causing the rest of the shuttle to break down.

21. Write a summary of the following text:

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

In civic engagement, issues of public concern are crucial. Civic engagement includes individual or group activities to protect public interests and change the way the community values itself. For example, if you are protesting against any unjust decision of the local municipality such as raising taxes or an act that might work against people's interests, you are civically engaged and your action is considered a civic engagement. This protest can be done in different ways such as organizing rallies, collecting signatures, making human chains, writing petitions, etc. You can also help control traffic in front of a school, help children to cross the roads, work in a team to clean a park or a sea beach. You can also give some services to elderly people. These are all examples of civic engagement as what you do directly affects the community.

**Question
NO: 04**
Cloze test with clues (unseen)
How to Answer

- এই অংশে ১০ টি শূন্যস্থান সংবলিত একটি **With Clues** থাকবে। মোট নম্বর বরাদ্দ ৫।
- প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, এ অংশে ভালো করার জন্যে প্রথমে বক্সে থাকা Vocabulary গুলোর অর্থ করার চেষ্টা করবে। এরপরে Extract টি ভালো করে পড়ে বুঝে উত্তর করবে। মনে রাখবে, এ অংশে বক্সে থাকা Vocabulary গুলোর Grammatically পরিবর্তন করার প্রয়োজন হতে পারে। আর এই Grammatical Change গুলো সাধারণত Suffix, Prefix যুক্ত করার মাধ্যমে হয়ে থাকে।

যেমন, Agriculture → Agricultural (Suffix)

Fortunate → Unfortunate (Prefix)

Board Question

01. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. (Make any grammatical change if necessary): [RB'19]

possible	religion	positive	discourage	tie	yet
waste	allow	circular	safe	recruit	though

To encourage female education, the government has taken some (a)___ steps such as giving stipends to girl students. (b)___ more female teachers etc. (c)___ girls cannot receive the full benefit of education mainly because of the following reasons. (d)___ misinterpretation and social structures (e)___ girls from going to schools. Even in urban school's girls are not (f)___ by many parents to live in hostels for their daughters' (g)___ . Early marriage and childbirth make women (h)___ to home with no (i)___ of going back to school. Any expenditure for sending girls to school is considered a (j)___ by many parents whereas it is regarded as an investment in case of boys.

02. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. You may change the form of the words if necessary: [DB'19]

result	dump	creature	odour	dispose	waterborne
avert	microphone	toxic	avoid	fume	determine

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and (a)___ deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle (b)___ cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate (c)___ of toxic chemicals, and the (d)___ of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and (e)___ diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and (f)___ that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, (g)___ pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing (h)___ such as rats and flies. We should take (i)___ action to control these problems and clean up the environment to (j)___ these unnecessary diseases.

03. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: - [Ctg.B'22]

extreme	solid	continue	success	perform	congratulate
entire	informed	compete	earn	study	delight

Dear Mohua,

Heartiest (a)___ on your grand (b)___. I became (c)___ happy and (d)___ on being (e)___ that you won the 1st prize in the 4th Asian Painting Exhibition. To be the first in an international (f)___ is not the pride of the (g)___ only but of the (h)___ nation. By being so, you have (i)___ laurels for the country. I wish your (j)___ success in this field. Keep on trying. Have a nice day.

Yours ever,

Nabin

04. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [BB'22]

read	used	tips	see	dots	print
although	touch	develop	bear	way	call

(a)___ blind people cannot (b)___, their sense of (c)___ becomes far more (d)___ than that of most sighted people. This ability was put to use by a brilliant man (e)___ Louis Braille. In the early 19th century, he invented a (f)___ of writing which (g)___ his name. The Braille system reproduces the letters of the alphabet by a series (h)___ in certain positions which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i)___ of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out the letters and numbers (j)___ there.

05. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [CB'19]

communicate	be	different	convey	message	through
based	same	distribute	form	contrary	direct

Electronic mail or 'e-mail' is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Another mode of electronic (a)___ is telex. Telex communication (b)___ terminal to terminal. 'E-mail' (c)___ from telex as it (d)___ messages user to user (e)___ using the computer. Destined (f)___ are sent to the (g)___ terminal where an operator (h)___ it in a printed (i)___ in telex. On the (j)___, 'e-mail' delivers its messages directly in an individual's electronic mail boxes based in computer.

06. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change if necessary:

[JB'19, CB'17]

eloquent	darkness	awareness	learn	attain	enlighten
choice	intellectual	purpose	human	sensibility	parochialism

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal (a)___ at an institution. It is mental and (b)___ training. It provides opportunities of growth and helps to (c)___ challenges. Moreover, the purpose of education is to (d)___ an individual. The aim of education is also to train individuals to make right (e)___. It ennobles our mind and refines our (f)___. It broadens our outlook and removes (g)___. It helps us to be (h)___ of our rights and responsibilities. Education furnishes us with an (i)___ in expressing truth. Therefore, it is compared to light which dispels the (j)___ of ignorance.

07. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical changes if necessary: [Din.B'19]

ecosystem	Hang	example	rise	interrelated	fixed	balance
alter	Ecology	world	link	know	sake	responsible

All things that make up the environment are (a) _____. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is (b) _____ as ecology. The (c) _____ is a complex web that (d) _____ animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things (e) _____ together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic (f) _____ which means that by (g) _____ any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For (h) _____, the destruction of forests may have serious (i) _____ consequences. It is the (j) _____ of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt.

08. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary:- [All boards'18]

Ready	same	proud	blue
Depends	rational	flesh	mention
Inferior	class	birth	work

Man's dignity depends upon his works. Man is a (a) _____ being on earth. He is to (b) _____ for others. He should not be (c) _____ if he is of (d) _____ blood. He should be (e) _____ to help any (f) _____ of man. The man whom he is helping may be (g) _____ to him by (h) _____. But after all, he is a man. He has the same (i) _____ and flesh as the above (j) _____ man.

09. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [DB'17]

recur	safe	opine	aware
develop	precaution	minimize	lie
compulsory	straight	loss	possibility

It's a matter of great concern that Bangladesh (a) _____ in the active earthquake zone. Most of the Bangladeshis are fully (b) _____ of its severity. Experts are alarmed by the (c) _____ of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d) _____ answer to the question of (e) _____ about the buildings of Dhaka city. Since there is every (f) _____ of earthquakes in Bangladesh experts call for taking adequate (g) _____ measures to (h) _____ losses. Rajuk (i) _____ that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) _____.

10. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [Ctg.B'17]

victorious	champion	recapitulate	take
birth	attack	independence	surrender
oppression.	historical	division	significant

The most (a) _____ event for Bangladesh is her (b) _____ as an (c) _____ nation on. March 26, 1971. It is a red-letter day in the (d) _____ of Bangladesh. After the (e) _____ of Sub Continent. We got Pakistan. But the Pakistanis began to (f) _____ our people. At first, they (g) _____ our language. We shall never forget the language movement of 1952. The language movement led to the mass upsurge of 1969. As a result, the war of liberation (h) _____ place in 1971. After nine months struggle, the Pakistanis were compelled to (i) _____ and we won (j) _____.

11. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [BB'17]

all	necessary	budget	use	rise	begins
follow	answer	have	through	careful	carefully

Students should be strategic about their examination. It is (a) _____ for an examinee to (b) _____ some instructions. He should go (c) _____ the whole question before he (d) _____ to write. He must make a (e) _____ of his time so that he can (f) _____ enough time to answer (g) _____ questions. He must write his answer (h) _____. He should be (i) _____ about his handwriting. He can (j) _____ double spacing if his handwriting is tiny or very large.

12. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [SB'17]

cheat	tell	story	completely
think	rescue	make	face
care	matter	promise	treat

Keeping promise given to anyone is a must though it takes much perseverance to keep promise honestly. Since keeping promise is a (a) ___ of remembrance, we should be (b) ___ whenever we make promise. While (c) ___ an unavoidable danger, people usually (d) ___ any promise only to be (e) ___ from the situation without perfect (f) ___. After being rescued most people (g) ___ forget the promise given. A (h) ___ about the pied piper of Germany (i) ___ how the piper was deliberately (j) ___ by the mayor, who has made promises to give piper one thousand guilders for his work.

13. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [Din.B'17]

who	health	choice	be
develop	enable	able	ability
importance	face	which	know

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being. It is (a) ___ for the (b) ___ of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (c) ___ of health. If they (d) ___ educated, they could live a (e) ___ and planned life. Education teaches us how to live well. It (f) ___ us to make the right (g) ___ in life. It enhances our (h) ___ to perform our duties properly and (i) ___ our everyday problems. In fact, it is education (j) ___ brings positive changes in our life.

Answer

01. (a) positive (b) recruiting (c) Yet (d) Religious (e) discourage
(f) allowed (g) safety (h) tied (i) possibility (j) waste
02. (a) avoidable (b) fume (c) disposal (d) dumping (e) waterborne
(f) microphones (g) odour (h) creatures (i) determined (j) avert
03. (a) congratulations (b) success (c) extremely (d) delighted (e) informed
(f) competition (g) performer (h) entire (i) earned (j) continuous
04. (a) Although (b) see (c) touch (d) developed (e) called
(f) way (g) bears (h) dots (i) tips (j) printed
05. (a) communication (b) is (c) differs (d) conveys (e) through
(f) messages (g) same (h) distributes (i) form (j) contrary
06. (a) learning (b) intellectual (c) attain (d) enlightening (e) choices
(f) sensibility (g) parochialism (h) aware (i) eloquence (j) darkness
07. (a) interrelated (b) known (c) ecosystem (d) links (e) hang
(f) balance (g) altering (h) example (i) ecological (j) responsibility
08. (a) rational (b) work (c) proud (d) blue (e) ready
(f) class (g) inferior (h) birth (i) blood (j) mentioned
09. (a) lies (b) aware (c) recurrence (d) straight (e) loss
(f) possibility (g) pre-cautious (h) minimize (i) opines (j) developed

10. (a) significant (b) birth (c) independent (d) history (e) division
(f) oppress (g) attacked (h) took (i) surrender (j) victory
11. (a) necessary (b) follow (c) through (d) begins (e) budget
(f) have (g) all (h) carefully (i) careful (j) use
12. (a) matter (b) thoughtful (c) facing (d) make (e) rescued
(f) treatment (g) completely (h) story (i) tells (j) cheated
13. (a) important (b) development (c) knowledge (d) were (e) healthy
(f) enables (g) choice (h) ability (i) face (j) which

Board Standard Practice Question

01. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

requiring	provide	interesting	enthusiast	factors	ecology	worship
season	doing	extinction	habitat	importance	environment	time

Bird-watching has been a favourite pastime for many nature-lovers. In the past, some birds (a)___ as messengers of the gods. Bird watching these days (b)___ for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c)___ changes around us. Bird watchers have made (d)___ contributions towards (e)___ information about which birds have vanished from which areas or become (f)___ altogether. They even are trying to find out the factors which are having bad effects on their (g)___. Bird-watching (h)___ a lot of perseverance and might cover days, months or years, through summer or winter, heat or rain to observe (i)___ habits of birds. Real (j)___ have even gone to remote islands to observe birds. Bird-watching is quite well-known in many countries of the world.

02. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

earn	merely	chain	from	world	raise	and
dominate	surplus	rightful	descend	free	arise	fall

Liberty does not (a)___ upon people people must (b)___ themselves to gain it. It is a fruit that must be (c)___ before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign (d)___ is an outworn idea. It is not (e)___ the government that should be free, but people themselves should be free. And no (f)___ has any real value for the common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom (g)___ ignorance. This is the main task which confronts us if we are to take our (h)___ place in the modern (i)___. So, we must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources (j)___ energies to this great purpose.

03. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

learn	quickly	Over	commit	explain	fill	of
enrich	aloud	times	possess	thought	memory	poem

Young people often consider (a)___ poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b)___ merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent, personal (c)___. The mind is (d)___ with a store of beautiful or lofty (e)___ and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f)___ when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g)___ the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h)___ a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i)___ over and over again until it is thoroughly (j)___.

04. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

civilization	ignorant	quack	school	teach	work	more
develop	programme	aware	hard	modern	people	home

It is a great tragedy that after many years of independence, illiteracy still remains one of the greatest problems in Bangladesh. It is one of the serious threats to progress and (a)___ that our country has to face. Illiteracy keeps people (b)___ and superstitious. It is a strong obstacle in the way of (c)___. There are still many people who do not believe in (d)___ medicine. They prefer to go to the village (e)___ who gives them charms and promises to work miraculously. They refuse to take part in any family planning (f)___. They think that the more children they have, the (g)___ bread earners they will be. They are not educated themselves nor do they want to send their children to (h)___. We must try to grow (i)___ among our countrymen about the need of education. We who are fortunate enough to attend school should (j)___ those who do not have this facility.

05. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

control	keep	remain	talk	consider	trait
embrace	make	behave	friend	praiseworthy	regard

The habit of the British for (a)___ their emotions private is (b)___. Some obvious things are noticed in the (c)___ of the British. For example, on public transport one passenger does not usually (d)___ to another passenger. On first meeting, people do not (e)___ and often simply shake hands. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences (f)___ quiet during the performance. None of these (g)___ of their conduct should be (h)___ unfriendliness. If a visitor (i)___ the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j)___.

06. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

spelling	language	alphabet	find	syllable	neglect
noun	life	synonyms	picture	friends	antonyms

Dictionaries are very important books in the (a)___ of people. A dictionary lists the words in a language (b)___, so that the reader may (c)___ them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted (d)___ of a word, its division into (e)___, its pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f)___, or opposites of a word. In addition, if the word is a (g)___ that describes a visible thing, the dictionary may provide a (h)___ of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i)___. Don't (j)___ them.

07. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

wake	obtain	expression	go	till	be
moment	integral	perceive	what	by	use

Language (a)___ an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas, etc. we use it from the (b)___ we wake up in the morning (c)___ we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d)___ hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e)___ what we feel and to say (f)___ we like or dislike. We also use it to (g)___ information. In short, language is an (h)___ part of what we do, (i)___ and believe. We must avoid (j)___ bad language.

08. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

resources	potent	create	for	returns	achieve
among	like	fail	have	success	from

Investment in education (a)___girls increases the economic and social (b)___of development than investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c)___wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d)___than those who have (e)___no schooling. Educated mothers are more (f)___to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that (g)___in girls' education generally results (h)___an integrated approach to community development. Thus (i)___to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j)___.

09. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

plight	sympathetic	despondency	spare	who	sail
water	arrest	generosity	rigour	savage	banish

The recent (a)___of the Rohingya Muslims from the state of Arakan has (b)___the attention of the world people. This tragedy of the Rohingya Diaspora has resulted from the wholesale (c)___displayed by the Myanmar armed forces along with the so called Buddhist priests (d)___brutality and racial hatred have not (e)___even the innocent children. Finding no other way, these Arakani Muslims have fled to Bangladesh. While (f)___across the river Naf by country boats or rafts, many women and children received (g)___graves. The (h)___experience of the survivors has moved the people of Bangladesh with (i)___and many Bangladeshi people have extended their (j)___hands for the welfare of these worst victims of racism.

10. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

harm	in	besides	atmosphere	outlets	consumption
public	served	chronic	level	foods	involve

In Bangladesh, most of the foodstuffs are unsafe for consumption or adulterated in varying degrees. This problem persists at every (a)___of food from preparation to (b)___. Food manufactures, processors, restaurants, fast-food (c)___and so forth are all (d)___in one way to another (e)___this corrupting practice of adulteration. (f)___are adulterated by using various (g)___chemical and toxic artificial colours. (h)___rotten foods are stored, sold and (i)___to customers in an unhygienic (j)___. These practices are contributing to the public health seriously with numerous chronic and non-chronic diseases.

11. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

learning	big	outlook	real	kinds	practical
lot	light	start	active	control	interact

Our bookish knowledge becomes (a)___when we apply it in the (b)___life. In our practical life, we mix with different (c)___of people and we learn their (d)___manners and other things. The world is (e)___. If we keep our eyes and ears open, we can learn a (f)___of things. The outside world gives us a wide scope of (g)___and (h)___. The things received at schools and colleges are but a (i)___of our education. We can have (j)___education outside classroom through experience.

12. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

death	escape	to	reason	kill
led to	both	fill	curse	modern

War is a curse to (a)___ civilization. In golden days war was confined (b)___ warriors. But today all people (c)___ civilian and military have to suffer the (d)___ of war. Nobody can (e)___ from the bombers of the enemy. Many cities, fields (f)___ with green corns and beautiful places are (g)___ ruins. Even the innocent citizens have to die a sad (h)___. Men, women, boys, girls, children, all are (i)___ without any (j)___.

13. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

power	acknowledge	agriculture	self-reliance	involve	present
count	enter	necessary	option	make	action

One very conspicuous change in our society is the (a)___ of working women outside home. Of course, it has to be (b)___ that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not (c)___ as work. It is unfortunate that women's roles in (d)___ societies have not been recognized either. Whether it is due to economic (e)___ or the urge to establish individual identity or both, many women are (f)___ outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are (g)___ to work but women with little or no education are getting (h)___ in different professions and are becoming (i)___. Actually, there is no alternative to the (j)___ of women for the sustainable development of the country.

14. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

of	student	company	institute	love	having
so	fail	institution	work	famous	get

Every student expects a glorious result in the examination and for this he tries heart and soul. There are many ways to (a)___ glorious result. Admission in a (b)___ institution is one of them. (c)___ most of the students dream (d)___ getting admission in a famous (e)___. Most of the students start (f)___ hard after their final examination for (g)___ admission into their expected (h)___. Some become successful and some (i)___ in their mission. The (j)___ who don't study hard cannot succeed in this context.

15. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

develop	happy	lead	channel	society	spirit
educate	proper	and	do	make	well-mannered

A student or learner can improve all his latent talents through the (a)___ of proper education. Proper education aims at (b)___ him not only physically but also mentally. Such education (c)___ him an ideal man. He can (d)___ both himself and (e)___ to the way of (f)___ and prosperity. A (g)___ educated man is sympathetic, (h)___ and kind. Indeed, proper (i)___ makes him mentally and (j)___ developed.

16. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

check	reach	compare	learn	exaggerate	all
confusion	modify	travel	short-cut	when	the

The process of learning may very well be (a)___ to the undertaking of journey. The student is just like a (b)___. As a traveler, he has to undergo all the botherations of buying his ticket, booking his luggage, (c)___ up his ticket, taking care of his things, (d)___ a train or a steamer and suffering every other item of (e)___ journey to reach his destination. So, a learner, too, has to manage his learning (f)___ by himself. It is a laborious process and no one can do it for him. There is no (g)___ magic in it. It cannot be (h)___ second hand. A traveler may enquire here or there in case of doubt or (i)___. In the same way a student can take help and advice from guides or teachers (j)___ he is in problem of any kind.

17. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

avoid	criminal	traffic	verbalize	agree	deletion	gesture
nod	definition	idea	impair	sign	eye	exhibit

The term 'communication' can be (a) ___ in different ways. But basically, it aims at exchanging information, news, feelings and (b) ___ between two parties-a sender and a receiver. Communication is, in fact, of two types (c) ___ and non-verbal communication. The latter means the communication we make by different kinds of (d) ___. In our daily life, we express anger, disapproval, agreement or (e) ___ or happiness by non-verbal communication such as by smiling, (f) ___, or by any gestures. When we are at a distance, we have no way to (g) ___ this type of communication. It is made by the children or persons who are (h) ___ of hearing and dumb. They make gestures and (i) ___ with their hands and fingers. The (j) ___ police also use this type of communication. So, this is not less important than other forms of communication.

18. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

equality	swell	and	transform	urban	sustain
town	many	resource	exist	people	huge

The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. More than half of the world's population lives in (a) ___ and cities, and by 2030 this number will (b) ___ to about 5 billion. Much of this urbanization will unfold in Africa (c) ___ Asia bringing (d) ___ social, economic and environmental (e) ___. Urbanization has the potential to usher in a new era of wellbeing, (f) ___ efficiency and economic growth. Again, cities are home to high concentration of poverty. Nowhere the rise of poverty, (g) ___ etc. are clearer than in cities. Here wealthy communities (h) ___ along with poor people. For this reason (i) ___ NGOs are working with government to increase the welfare and (j) ___ of fast urbanizing communities.

19. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

martyrdom	proud	become	after	case	prison
flame	then	prevail	protest	section	die

The person who lays down his life for upholding the cause of motherland, becomes a martyr. Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is such a (a) ___ son of our motherland and he (b) ___ the first intellectual who courageously embraced (c) ___ during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. (d) ___ failing the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy (e) ___, Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed in (f) ___ by the Ayub Khan govt. A (g) ___ of protest ablazed seriously throughout the (h) ___ East Pakistan. A volatile situation also (i) ___ everywhere in the Rajshahi city where (j) ___ 144 was enforced to prevent the agitating students from taking part in any protest. But Dr. Zoha came forward with a vigorous procession violating section 144, he was shot dead.

20. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

with	take	easily	mean	maintain	stop	upon
improve	not	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Food is very essential for human body. Over eating (a) ___ taking too much food (b) ___ one needs. We eat (c) ___ to overload our stomach but to (d) ___ a sound health. A sound health (e) ___ on eating habit to some extent. Overeating tells (f) ___ our health. By (g) ___ awareness of the people, this habit can be (h) ___. With a view to (i) ___ our body fit, we should (j) ___ taking too much food.

21. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

visit	travel	be	follow	material	great
pioneers	dream	step	mission	fresh	violent

Man had always (a)___ of making a (b)___ to the moon. Neil Armstrong was the first person (c)___ the dream. He (d)___ on the moon in 1969. Buzz Aldrin was his (e)___. They are considered to be the (f)___ in the history of space (g)___. (h)___ inspired from their accomplishment, people (i)___ their effort. This adventure had a (j)___ impact on the world of science and technology.

22. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

cause	poor	of	having	not	matter
of	they	their	young	some	to

Our freedom fighters are the real heroes of our country. We should remember them as (a)___ sacrificed their lives for the (b)___ of motherland. It is a (c)___ of great sorrow that most (d)___ them are neglected and our (e)___ generation does not know about (f)___ valiant struggle. Yet today many (g)___ the real freedom fighters have (h)___ been found out and established. (i)___ of them lead a very (j)___ life.

23. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

determination	nourish	lead	gain	lack	dare
overcome	risk	explore	bear	fail	cast

Everybody desires success in life but a few attain it. One of the main reasons that can be attributed to his failure is that we (a)___ to take risks. Life is full of troubles and difficulties. They are to be (b)___ if we want success in life. We should (c)___ the courage of fight against the misfortunes of life. Our first attempt may not bring us any fruitful result but we should keep in mind that failure is the pillar of success. It is (d)___ which inspires a man to struggle hard. If we (e)___ our eyes at the (f)___ of land and sea, we will see that they have (g)___ their lives. A man (h)___ courage cannot take any risk and (i)___ nothing. But risks should be taken carefully, otherwise it will (j)___ to disaster.

24. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

congenial	poultry	reduce	opportunity	severe	engage
ample	organize	create	livestock	render	number

Self-employment means to create job (a)___ for oneself by one's effort. To promote self-employment a (b)___ atmosphere is being (c)___ by local government (d)___. NGO's have also (e)___ their help. (f)___ rearing, agricultural farming and (g)___ raising are a few of the sectors. There are various opportunities for self-employment in Bangladesh. (h)___ oneself in these jobs is quite easy. This will help us (i)___ the unemployment problem which is (j)___ in our country.

25. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

often	put	use	make	harm	rotten
serve	adulterate	healthy	customer	freshness	must

Man cannot live without food. It is essential for (a)___ and life. But this food (b)___ be pure, clean and fresh. Nowadays foods are (c)___ adulterated. In hotels and restaurants stale and (d)___ foods are mixed with fresh food and (e)___ to the customers. Fish and vegetables are adulterated by (f)___ on them chemicals and other preservatives in order to (g)___ them look fresh. Bakery and confectionery products are also prepared by (h)___ toxic substances and thus they get adulterated. Junk food contains (i)___ chemicals. Even fruits, milk and beverages are also (j)___.

26. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

available	again	person	medicine	form	attend	emergency
after	hospital	timely	hard	noble	doctor	duty

A nurse (a)___ on patients in hospitals and clinics. A nurse is generally a female (b)__. She is trained to look (c)___ people who are ill or injured. She wears a (d)___ white in colour. She gives (e)___ and injection to the patients. She takes the temperature, blood pressure, weight, pulse rate etc. of the patients. It is also the (f)___ to give diet to the patients on (g)__. Moreover, she is always (h)___ to the patients in any (i)__. Nursing indeed, is a (j)___ profession.

27. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

flood	happen	sudden	maiden	life	trembling
sharp	cut	sink	sink	carry	crew

The great ship 'Titanic' set out for New York from Southampton on April 10, 1912. She was (a)___ 1316 passengers and a (b)___ of 891. She was regarded as (c)__. The tragic (d)___ of the great ship will always be remembered, for she went down on her (e)___ voyage with a heavy loss of life four days after setting out. While the 'Titanic' was sailing, a huge icy water of the north Atlantic, a huge ice-berg was (f)___ spotted on the lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned (g)___ to avoid a clash. Suddenly, there was a slight (h)___ sound from below and the captain went to see what had (i)__. The captain realized to his horror that the 'Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water tight compartments had already been (j)___.

Answer

01. (a) were worshipped (b) is done (c) ecological (d) important (e) providing
(f) extinct (g) environment (h) requires (i) seasonal (j) enthusiasts
02. (a) descend (b) raise (c) earned (d) domination (e) merely
(f) freedom (g) from (h) rightful (i) world (j) and.
03. (a) learning (b) over (c) possession (d) enriched/filled (e) thoughts
(f) times (g) of (h) commit (i) aloud (j) memorised
04. (a) civilization (b) ignorant (c) development (d) modern (e) quack
(f) programme (g) more (h) school (i) awareness (j) teach
05. (a) keeping (b) praiseworthy (c) behaviors (d) talk (e) embrace
(f) remain (g) traits (h) considered (i) makes (j) friendly
06. (a) life (b) alphabetically (c) find (d) synonyms (e) syllable
(f) antonyms (g) noun (h) picture (i) friends (j) neglect
07. (a) is (b) moment (c) till (d) waking (e) express
(f) what (g) obtain (h) integral (i) perceive (j) using.
08. (a) for (b) returns (c) achieving (d) potential (e) had
(f) likely (g) success (h) from (i) failing (i) resources
09. (a) banishment (b) arrested (c) savagery (d) whose (e) spared
(f) sailing (g) watery (h) despondent (i) sympathy (j) generous

10. (a) level (b) consumption (c) outlets (d) involved (e) in
(f) Foods (g) harmful (h) Besides (i) served (j) atmosphere
11. (a) real/active (b) practical (c) kinds (d) outlook (e) big
(f) lot (g) learning (h) interaction (i) start (j) active/real
12. (a) modern (b) to (c) both (d) curse (e) escape
(f) filled (g) led to (h) death (i) killed (j) reason
13. (a) presence (b) acknowledged (c) counted (d) agricultural (e) necessity
(f) entering (g) opting (h) involved (i) self-reliant (j) empowerment
14. (a) have (b) famous (c) So (d) of (e) institution
(f) working (g) getting (h) institute (i) fail (j) students
15. (a) channel (b) developing (c) makes (d) lead (e) society
(f) happiness (g) properly (h) well-mannered (i) education (j) spiritually
16. (a) compared (b) traveller (c) checking (d) reaching (e) the
(f) modified (g) short-cut (h) learnt (i) confusion (j) when.
17. (a) defined (b) ideas (c) verbal (d) gestures (e) disagreement
(f) nodding (g) avoid (h) impaired (i) signs (j) traffic.
18. (a) towns (b) swell (c) and (d) huge (e) transformation
(f) sustainable (g) inequalities (h) coexist (i) many (j) resources.
19. (a) proud (b) became (c) martyrdom (d) After (e) case
(f) prison (g) flame (h) then (i) prevailed (j) section
20. (a) means (b) than (c) not (d) maintain (e) depends
(f) upon (g) raising (h) stopped (i) keeping (j) avoid
21. (a) dreamt (b) visit (c) to materialise (d) stepped (e) follower
(f) pioneers (g) mission (h) Being (i) refresh (j) great
22. (a) they (b) cause (c) matter (d) of (e) young
(f) their (g) of (h) not (i) Some (j) poor
23. (a) do not dare (b) overcome (c) bear (d) determination (e) cast
(f) explorers (g) risked (h) lacking (i) gains/can gain (j) lead
24. (a) opportunity (b) congenial (c) created (d) organizations (e) rendered
(f) Livestock (g) poultry (h) To engage (i) reduce (j) severe
25. (a) health (b) must (c) often (d) rotten (e) served
(f) putting (g) make (h) using (i) harmful (j) adulterated
26. (a) attends (b) person (c) after (d) uniform (e) medicine
(f) duty (g) time (h) available (i) emergency (j) noble
27. (a) carrying (b) crew (c) unsinkable (d) sinking (e) maiden
(f) suddenly (g) sharply (h) trembling (i) happened (j) flooded

**Question
NO: 05**
Cloze test without clues (unseen)
How to Answer

- এ Item টিতে ১০টি শূন্যস্থান একটি Passage দেয়া থাকবে। কিন্তু শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ করার জন্য কোন clue বা সংকেত শব্দ দেয়া থাকবে না। ছাত্রছাত্রীদের কাজ হলো, Passage টি ভালোভাবে পড়ে অর্থ অনুধাবন করে এক বা একাধিক word এর মাধ্যমে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করা। এ ক্ষেত্রে সহজে সফল হওয়ার জন্য ছাত্রছাত্রীদের Parts of speech, Tense, Sentence structure সহ Grammar এর মৌলিক বিষয়সমূহ ও Vocabulary সম্পর্কে ধারণা থাকতে হবে।

Board Question

01. **Fill in each gap using a suitable word:**

[DB'22, RB'17]

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere in their work are (a)___ of making anything success. Those who are not (b)___ can never (c)___ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere because they do not know the (d)___ of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (e)___ a good use of it. Sincerity means not only to do work (f)___ but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. If all of us (g)___ sincere, our country will (h)___ be prosperous.

02. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:**

[BB'22]

Examination is very important in student's life. It justifies a student's (a)___ . No student can be (b)___ to next class without examination. So, every student (c)___ hard to pass the examination. There are many ways to do (d)___ in the examination and meritorious students follow these ways, Gathering (e)___ is not all things to approach the examination. One may gather much (f)___ about his subject, but if he cannot (g)___ his performance in the examination, his such kind of knowledge is (h)___ .

03. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:**

[Ctg.B, Din.B'22, CB'19]

In recent years there have been many alarming reports that world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide (a)___ evidence (b)___ world's temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global (c)___ is caused (d)___ increased amounts of carbon dioxide (e)___ the earth. Most climatologists (f)___ that greenhouse effect is the likely (g)___ of this global warming. It may harm human (h)___ seriously. This could catastrophically (i)___ mankind's (j)___ to grow food.

04. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:**

[CB'22]

Gender (a)___ is a deeply rooted social and cultural problem of our country. From the very (b)___ of a girl child, the disparity begins. Day by day she grows up and faces the (c)___ attitude of the (d)___ members to her. She begins to understand that she is deprived of the basic (e)___ necessary to build up her career. But she does not get (f)___ way to overcome the burdens of the (g)___ of social oppression. In this way, she ends up her life keeping her dreams in her (h)___ .

05. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:** [JB'22]
 Civility means polite (a) ___ or modesty. It also (b) ___ courteous manner. It is a great virtue (c) ___ a man. To be well-behaved, or good-natured, we need not (d) ___ money. We have to (e) ___ willingness to attain civility. We have to (f) ___ some code of conduct and (g) ___ the norms of etiquette of the society. It (h) ___ from society to society. However, one has to practise good manner in one's character from an early age. No expenditure but consciousness is required.
06. **Fill in the gaps using suitable words.** [MB'22]
 Our liberation is the (a) ___ achievement in our national life. It was (b) ___ in 1971. We had been (c) ___ Pakistani rule for twenty-five years. But the discrimination, (d) ___ and suppression of the West Pakistani rulers (e) ___ us to wage the Liberation War. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the struggle for (f) ___. But soon he was (g) ___ by the Pakistani rulers. However, people from all (h) ___ of life took part in the war responding to the call and order of Bangabandhu.
07. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap** [RB'22]
 Language plays a very important (a) ___ in our life. We use language from the (b) ___ we wake up in the morning (c) ___ we go to bed at night. We use language to express what we (d) ___ and to say what we like or (e) ___. We also use language to (f) ___ information. In short language is (g) ___ present in our life. It is an (h) ___ part of what we do and believe.
08. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:** [SB'22]
 Covid-19, the pandemic disaster has forced us to (a) ___ some rules of health. Students are regularly wearing (b) ___ and using sanitizer. As a result, they are keeping themselves aloof (c) ___ many diseases. They are now very much aware of the (d) ___ of cleanliness. If this habit is (e) ___ permanently, it will certainly be helpful in making a healthy generation. This is a precondition for (f) ___ education. Therefore, this pandemic condition has paved the way for a good (g) ___ environment and a good generation. Now, we must (h) ___ the opportunity this pandemic disease has created.
09. **Fill in the blank with an appropriate word in each gap:** [BB'19]
 In Britain road and transport rules are (a) ___ followed by the drivers. Consequently, it has the best road (b) ___ record in Europe. All transports must strictly (c) ___ by the rules (d) ___ by the government. Coaches and minibuses (e) ___ carry children under 16 must be (f) ___ with seatbelts. There the law (g) ___ agencies are (h) ___. So, the buses and coaches have become the (i) ___ form of road (j) ___.
10. **Fill in the blank with appropriate word in each gap:** [SB'19]
 We know that all species are (a) ___ for maintaining ecological balance. If one is (b) ___, the whole natural environment (c) ___. In order to (d) ___ the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect (e) ___ wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now (f) ___ action to protect their (g) ___ wildlife. We should (h) ___ the earth's wild (i) ___ to save ourselves. To be (j) ___ to animals is to be kind to mankind.
11. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:** [JB'19, Ctg.B'17]
 There goes a proverb that child is (a) ___ of the man. Today's child is the (b) ___ of a nation. He will (c) ___ the country. The whole (d) ___ depends on their proper (e) ___. It is our fundamental (f) ___ to rouse their (g) ___ talent. A sound environment is (h) ___ both in the family and the society so that a child (i) ___ up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) ___ to build up a beautiful and developed country.

12. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

[DB'17]

Rabindranath Tagore was a man of (a) ___ genius. He was (b) ___ a poet and a novelist (c) ___ a playwright, a composer, a painter and a philosopher. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for (d) ___ 'Gitanjali' into English. Those translations earned him a great (e) ___ in the West. As a humanist, Tagore accused the British (f) ___ and pleaded for the (g) ___ of India from Britain. Tagore was highly influential in (h) ___ the best of Indian culture to the West and Vice-versa. He (i) ___ himself to literature at a very early age. After coming back from England, he began to write (j) ___ in all branches of literature.

13. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

[BB'17]

Many events of great importance (a) ___ during the last century. Significant advances (b) ___ in the field of science and technology. Many European colonies gained independence. The movement (c) ___ democracy became (d) ___ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) ___ in the century. It (f) ___ witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely destroyed as a result of dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Gulf war killed many innocent people. However, the (g) ___ of Bangladesh as an independent nation (h) ___ a momentous event. After a (i) ___ war of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we (j) ___ our heads high as an independent country in the world.

14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

[SB'17]

The proper (a) ___ of study involves regular and proper understanding. In order to (b) ___ the best benefit from study, we should read (c) ___ and intelligently. We should not study (d) ___ for the purpose of (e) ___ examinations. We should take genuine (f) ___ in our studies, So that we can enjoy what we (g) ___. This will give us knowledge and wisdom and (h) ___ the horizon of our (i) ___. We should, therefore, study not for immediate gains but for (j) ___ the wealth of our mind.

15. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

[CB'17]

Bangladesh is a land of (a) ___ beauty. Its beauty is so captivating that a stranger cannot but be (b) ___ looking at this endless variety. Nature has (c) ___ showered its blessings on this country. The rivers, hills and forests are rich in natural (d) ___. The people of this country feel a strong (e) ___ for their motherland. They love their motherland from the (f) ___ of heart. They work hard to (g) ___ its economic condition and to remove poverty. Most of them toil hard from dawn to dusk to accelerate the pace of (h) ___. The progress of this country lies in the (i) ___ of common people. They are the (j) ___ of a beautiful and prosperous Bangladesh.

16. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

[Din.B'17]

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (a) ___ from time to time. Most of these events are (b) ___ by multinational manufacturing (c) ___ and business firms. They pay for the sports events in (d) ___ for the right to (e) ___ their products during those events. These events are (f) ___ worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (g) ___. As a (h) ___ the sponsor's products receive maximum media (i) ___. Thus, sports help the (j) ___ of trade and commerce.

Answer

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 01. (a) capable | (b) sincere | (c) go | (d) values/importance/ significance |
| (e) make | (f) properly/ appropriately | (g) are | (h) certainly/ surely/ easily |
| 02. (a) ability/ quality/ skill | (b) promoted | (c) must study/ should study/ studies/ tries | |
| (d) well | (e) knowledge/ information | (f) knowledge/ information | (g) show |
| (h) useless/ meaningless | | | |

03. (a) enough/sufficient/strong (b) that (c) temperature (d) by
(e) on/around (f) believe (g) cause/reason (h) beings
(i) destroy/reduce (j) ability
04. (a) disparity/ inequality/ discrimination (b) birth (c) Cruel
(d) family (e) needs/rights (f) enough/proper (g) shackle/chain
(h) mind/heart
05. (a) behaviors (b) means (c) of (d) have/own
(e) have (f) follow (g) maintain (h) varies/ differs
06. (a) greatest/biggest (b) achieved/gained (c) under (d) oppression
(e) compelled/ forced (f) freedom/ liberation (g) arrested (h) walks
07. (a) role (b) moment (c) till (d) do
(e) dislike (f) gather (g) always/constantly (h) integral/important
08. (a) follow/maintain (b) mask (c) from (d) rules/importance
(e) formed/followed (f) proper/sound (g) healthier (h) use/grab
09. (a) strictly (b) safety (c) abide (d) promulgated/given/declared/set
(e) which/that (f) equipped/furnished (g) enforcing (h) efficient/strict
(i) best (j) transports
10. (a) needed/essential/important/necessary (b) destroyed/gone (c) collapses/suffers
(d) protect (e) our/the (f) taking/undertaking (g) natural/own
(h) protect/save (i) lives/creatures/animals (j) kind
11. (a) father (b) future/leader (c) lead/guide/govern (d) country/nation
(e) development/guidance/leadership (f) duty/responsibility (g) inner/latent/hidden
(h) required/necessary/essential (i) can grow (j) possible
12. (a) great (b) not only (c) but also (d) translating
(e) fame (f) rulers (g) freedom (h) introducing
(i) devoted (j) tirelessly/spontaneously
13. (a) occurred (b) were made (c) of/for (d) momentous/prominent
(e) took place (f) also (g) rise/birth (h) was
(i) bloody (j) can keep
14. (a) way (b) get (c) properly (d) only
(e) passing (f) interest (g) learn (h) widen
(i) knowledge (j) increasing
15. (a) natural (b) fascinated (c) generously (d) resources
(e) love (f) core (g) develop (h) progress
(i) hand (j) sources
16. (a) held (b) organized/sponsored (c) companies (d) exchange
(e) advertise (f) telecast (g) live (h) result
(i) coverage (j) spreading

Board Standard Practice Question

01. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

'Tsunami' is a Japanese word which means marine earthquake. It caused a great (a)___ on life and property along the coastlines of India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia. About 5 million people became (b)___. We are fortunate enough that by the (c)___ of God, Bangladesh narrowly (d)___ such a natural (e)___. But it is not unknown to us that Bangladesh lies in (f)___ earthquake zone. It still has (g)___ for Bangladesh to save the (h)___ region from any such colossal (i)___ of Tsunami. Since nobody can predict the (j)___ time of earthquake, we have to be careful and conscious from now on.

02. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and expressed his desire to (a)___ knowledge. Accordingly, he begged him to (b)___ him about the arts and sciences. The learned man wished to (c)___ out what sort of ability the lad (d)___. So, the teacher asked him, 'where God (e)___.' The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f)___ me where He is (g)___." The teacher impressed (h)___ of the boy's (i)___ and according to his (j)___, the teacher___ to teach him.

03. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Man pollutes water, another vital (a)___ of the environment by dumping (b)___ into it. Moreover, farmers (c)___ chemicals which wash away by rain and flood. Eventually, They (d)___ mixed with water in river, canals and pond and pollute water. Water is also (e)___ by mills and factories when they throw their (f)___ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste (g)___ them. Sanitary latrines (h)___ on river and canal banks are also (i)___ for further pollution. In this way, various (j)___ of waste and filth pollute water.

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

If we (a)___ forests and cut (b)___ trees, the effects might eventually (c)___ us all. If forests (d)___ into deserts, what will (e)___ carbon dioxide? The weather pattern (f)___ change and the world will become (g)___. This is (h)___ the greenhouse effect. As a result of this effect, the polar ice-caps will (i)___ and this will cause the flood of (j)___ areas of the globe.

05. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Learning a language is (a)___ riding a cycle. The most (b)___ thing (c)___ any language is communication. You learn to (d)___ effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You (e)___ learn English in the same (f)___ as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not (g)___ if people laugh at you (h)___ you make (i)___. You can certainly learn (j)___ mistakes.

06. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Everybody (a)___ to live a happy and peaceful life. But what are the (b)___ that can assure you of such a nice life? Naturally people's opinions are quite different on this point. The factors (c)___ be money, power, security, honour, love, health, good family bondage, education, voluptuous pleasures etc. Most people (d)___ money alone can ensure all other elements (e)___ for a happy life. It's partly true. But if you (f)___ stick to money, you may start running after money. But you cannot live in two rooms, cannot (g)___ two persons' food etc at the (h)___ time. You should bear in (i)___ that your necessity or desire has a limit. If you exceed the limit and run (j)___ money with an endless greed, you will be utterly ruined.

07. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Electricity is (a)___ a part of our everyday (b)___ that we rarely think twice about its importance and necessity. When we switch (c)___ the light and the fan or turn on our television and computer, we enjoy (d)___ blessings of electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, (e)___ remains working for us driving our fans heating or cooling our rooms and running our refrigerators. Unfortunately, we (f)___ enjoy the uninterrupted blessings of electricity. There is some (g)___ in the generation (h)___ electricity in Bangladesh. (i)___ load-shedding or suspension of the supply of electricity has (j)___ a regular problem of the Power Development Board.

08. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

English is called an (a)___ language. In almost all countries, there are people who can (b)___ English. No other language than English serves the (c)___ of a common language through which people can (d)___ with one another across the national border. We should learn English for a great (e)___ of purposes. English is a skill-based (f)___. We should therefore learn the (g)___ skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not (h)___ one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i)___. Traditional grammar has little or no place in learning English through the (j)___ approach.

09. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

The 16th December is a red-letter day in the (a)___ of Bangladesh. On this day we achieved (b)___ at the cost of a bloody battle and Bangladesh came into (c)___ and occupied a place in the world map as an (d)___ country. Every year, we (e)___ this day with great solemnity. We remember the supreme (f)___ of our heroic sons who died for the (g)___ and pay glowing (h)___ to their departed souls. The day (i)___ with gunshots. The whole country wears a festive look. The national flag is hoisted on the (j)___ of each house.

10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a)___ to the fields of science, literature, economics and for the (b)___ of peace. It is the world's most (c)___ prize. If there is more than one recipient, the prize money is (d)___ equally among the winners. The prize was (e)___ by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f)___ dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g)___ in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h)___ all over the world. He earned a (i)___ sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j)___ with great respect across the globe.

11. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Morning shows the day. If the morning is dull, it is the (a)___ of a dull day of rainfall and if it is bright, it (b)___ the bright sunshine. Similarly, childhood shows the (c)___ of a man. If one shows signs of intelligence and (d)___, one is sure to gain success but if one shows (e)___ of foolishness and idleness, one may not (f)___ in life. That's why we should be (g)___ of it. Everything is very precious and (h)___ on the basis of its preliminary performances. We should take care of a child at the very (i)___ stage if it shows its excellent capability of doing anything (j)___ to be careful of evaluating anything done by anybody or otherwise it will get lost at the beginning.

12. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Although globalization is mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of (a)___ is now encroaching into other (b)___ too. Satellite channels and the internet are (c)___ all sorts of customs and behaviour into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global (d)___ are steadily getting integrated with local cultures (e)___. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social (f)___, beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs and beliefs are (g)___ on them. This is having a profound (h)___ on our young generation. The (i)___ of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural (j)___

13. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

The importance of games and sports cannot be over-emphasized. They are as necessary for the mind as for the body. They keep us (a)___ fit and enable us to (b)___ the blessings of good health. Games and sports also help the (c)___ of character by (d)___ the virtue of discipline. They have to be (e)___ under some definite rules, and captains and supervisors are (f)___ to see that these rules are not (g)___. The decisions of these captains and supervisors have to be (h)___ out without any protest, even when they appear to be wrong. Players are thus (i)___ to play the game to take even defeat in a sportsman like spirit. Games and sports also (j)___ some other qualities such as quickness of decision and movement and firmness of mind, which are so necessary in every walk of life.

14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Illiteracy is a curse. It is the root (a)___ of ignorance which frustrates all development (b)___ of the government - and the community. No development efforts can (c)___ unless illiteracy is eradicated. Eradication of illiteracy in a country like Bangladesh with so (d)___ a population is undoubtedly a gigantic (e)___. No individual, - community or organization, not even the government is (f)___ to solve this huge problem single-handed. It is the social responsibility of all the literate people, man and women, to make some concerted efforts to (g)___ illiteracy from society. The Government of Bangladesh has already undertaken some important (h)___ in this regard. The mass media, especially radio, TV and newspapers can play a (i)___ role in making the people more (j)___ of the importance of literacy in the life of a nation.

15. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Mobile phone is an important (a)___ of communication and correspondence. It helps to (b)___ with people of distant places in the (c)___ possible time. The use of mobile phone is more (d)___ than that of land phone. The person who (e)___ the message is to pay the bill. The (f)___ can respond any call without any cost. Mobile phone has (g)___ the communication system. People of all (h)___ of the society become benefited through the use of mobile phone. But sometimes criminals keep their (i)___ by using mobile phone. In spite of that, mobile phone is a (j)___ of modern civilization.

16. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Day by day cruelty has become (a)___ in human society. People are (b)___ blunt in their sense of humanity. Nowadays a person kills another (c)___ without (d)___. Psychologists say that this is a (c)___ process. If people are accustomed to minor cruelties, they become major criminal after a (f)___ of time. So, this minor inhumanity at first should be (g)___. In this (h)___, we can make a (i)___ free of cruelty and full of (j)___

17. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

It is a fact that (a)___ happiness does not exist in the (b)___ life. It is better not to (c)___ sheer happiness here. (d)___ one should be (e)___ with what one (f)___. Actually, happiness (g)___ in (h)___. So, we should (i)___ from desiring more and more. Then we will (j)___ be happy here and hereafter.

18. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

The world is getting (a)___ because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b)___ as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c)___ reports that the world's (d)___ is undergoing a (e)___ change. All these reports provide strong (f)___ that world temperatures are (g)___ day by day. Climatologists (h)___ that midway through the next century temperature may have (i)___ as much as 40° centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j)___ coastal areas and farm lands.

19. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Books possess an (a)___ of immortality. They are by far the most (b)___ products of human efforts. Temples crumble (c)___ pieces. Pictures and statues decay but books (d)___. Time is of no account (e)___ great thoughts - which are as (f)___ today as they were when they (g)___ through the author's minds ages ago. What was then (h)___ or said still speaks to us as vividly as even (i)___ the printed pages. Books introduce us (j)___ the best society. They bring us into the great minds that have even lived.

20. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Change is the (a)___ of nature. Change is life, culture and civilization. (b)___ is the arrest of development. It is (c)___ but decay. Everything noble in the world is always (d)___. Motionless life is (e)___. It is boring. If there is no (f)___, our life will be (g)___ and (h)___. In fact, nature demands change for the (i)___ of human beings. For this reason, nothing remains (j)___.

21. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Labour is sacred. But child labour is a (a)___. In our country many children are engaged in different types of (b)___ labour. But child labour should be (c)___ by making (d)___. Education should be made (e)___ for the children. Poor parents should be paid (f)___ to supplement the income and be asked to send their children to schools. Children (g)___ from poor families should be given free books and other necessary things. On the other hand, a law should be enforced against (h)___ towards them. People in general should be more humane (i)___ in their treatment towards the working (j)___.

22. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

It is not easy to (a)___ the value of time. In fact, time is (b)___ valuable because we have only a (c)___ time at our disposal. We are familiar with the (d)___ "Time and tide wait for none." Time once (e)___ is lost forever. We should therefore make (f)___ best use of time by learning something new and useful every day. It is (g)___ that there is a time for work just as there is a time for recreation. But we should not (h)___ our time in (i)___. Rather we should (j)___ the opportunity of using our spare time for the good of others.

23. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Education is one of the basic (a)___ of a human being and is (b)___ for every kind of development. It (c)___ us to make right choices in life. It (d)___ our ability to raise crops, store food, (e)___ the environment and (f)___ out our social responsibilities. It (g)___ us with an enlightened (h)___ about things. But education has to be (i)___. It is not merely (j)___ degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

24. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Styles in clothing (a)___ more rapidly because of fashion than because of (b)___ and necessity. Why are dresses short one year and (c)___ the next? The weather does not (d)___ that much from year to year. We may (e)___ to explain changes in fashion using practical reasons. But actually the (f)___ is that the need for variety and the desire to be (g)___ are more important. There is nothing (h)___ in fashion since fashion is ever (i)___. Everything changes and fashion in modern dress also changes. People change it to be (j)___

25. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

It is a fact that complete (a)___ doesn't exist in worldly life. A man (b)___ have all things that he desires in (c)___. It is better not to seek (d)___ happiness. Rather one should be satisfied with (e)___ one gets. Contentment is the (f)___ to happiness. One should not always (g)___ about what he has and what he doesn't (h)___ because by doing so, a man (i)___ frustrated. There are some people who think that it is (j)___ that brings happiness.

26. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

We cannot think of modern (a)___ without the newspaper. It is an important (b)___ in the life of modern men. Early in the morning, we (c)___ our newspaper on table. Indeed, newspaper reading has (d)___ a habit for us. The newspaper contains many interesting information. Many important things which (e)___ throughout the world (f)___ learnt through newspaper. The daily newspaper is mainly (g)___ for news and views about (h)___ affairs. It (i)___ the whole world. It is a storehouse of (j)___ affairs.

27. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Facebook is both a curse and a (a)___. It is a curse for the young generations who are (b)___ addicted to it. It is a blessing for those who (c)___ it for good purpose. Teenagers are (d)___ this popular social networking website. They are (e)___ their bright careers by being (f)___ to it. Parents are (g)___ for the destruction of the life of their sons and daughters. Smart phone with internet connection is destroying the (h)___ future of the students. Students are (i)___ their parents. However, parents must not give smart phone to their sons and daughters. They should be conscious about the (j)___ effects of Facebook.

28. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Cultural assault (a)___ the bad influence of foreign culture (b)___ native culture. In the global world it is (c)___ difficult to check this cultural aggression. (d)___ the development (e)___ the device of information and communication, it has become very (f)___ for a nation's culture to be influenced by another country. The cultural areas are vast. The culture of dress pattern, ways of entertainment, music, songs even some important thoughts and ideas (g)___ influenced (h)___ cultural aggression of other countries. Our Bangladeshi culture is mostly (i)___ because of cultural (j)___.

29. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a)___ on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b)___. They become very (c)___ to have wishes from their beloved persons. Whole day they (d)___ to spend times in joys. Usually, a child on her birthday gets up early and tries to (e)___ close to her presents. It becomes a (f)___ day if she is presented anything very (g)___ to her. Children also want to have their friends (h)___ to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i)___. We should try to keep the children always in a (j)___ mind.

Answer

01. (a) havoc/hazard (b) homeless/victim: (c) mercy/grace (d) escaped (e) disaster/calamity
(f) an/active (g) possibility (h) vulnerable (i) destruction (j) exact
02. (a) acquire/gain (b) teach (c) find (d) possessed/had (e) is
(f) tell (g) not (h) highly/greatly (i) wisdom/intellect (j) started
03. (a) element (b) waste (c) use (d) get (e) polluted
(f) poisonous/toxic (g) into (h) standing/built (i) responsible (j) types/kinds
04. (a) burn/destroy (b) down (c) endanger/harm (d) are turned (e) absorb
(f) will (g) warmer (h) called (i) melt (j) coastal/huge/large
05. (a) like (b) important (c) of (d) communicate (e) can
(f) way (g) worry (h) when (i) mistakes (j) through
06. (a) wants/likes (b) factors/things (c) may (d) think/believe (e) necessary/required
(f) always (g) eat/have (h) same (i) mind (j) after
07. (a) such (b) life (c) on (d) the (e) it
(f) cannot (g) obstacles (h) of (i) Hence (j) become
08. (a) international (b) not speak (c) purpose/motive (d) communicate (e) deal
(f) language (g) four/ fundamental (h) compel/allow/inspire (i) only (j) communicative
09. (a) history (b) freedom/independence (c) light (d) independent (e) observe/celebrate
(f) sacrifice (g) nation (h) tribute (i) begins (j) top
10. (a) contributions/achievements (b) promotion (c) prestigious/honourable
(d) divided/distributed (e) instituted/ introduced (f) invented
(g) educated (h) famous/renowned (i) huge (j) treated
11. (a) sign (b) indicates (c) future (d) talent/diligence (e) signs
(f) succeed/shine (g) aware (h) vital/necessary (i) early (j) and
12. (a) globalization (b) spheres/fields/areas (c) bringing (d) cultures (e) greatly
(f) values (g) intruding (h) impact /effect (i) intrusion (j) identity
13. (a) physically (b) enjoy (c) formation/building (d) following/practising/ teaching
(e) instructed/trained (f) there (g) violated (h) carried
(i) taught (j) teach.
14. (a) cause (b) efforts (c) be successful/be effective (d) enormous/massive
(e) task (f) able (g) eradicate/ eliminate (h) measures/steps
(i) key/major/vital (j) conscious

15. (a) gadget/device/means (b) communicate (c) shortest/least (d) comfortable
(e) sends/delivers (f) recipient (g) revolutionized (h) classes/sectors (i) communication
(j) boon/gift/blessing
16. (a) common (b) really/quite (c) person (d) reason (e) hazardous/dangerous
(f) period (g) controlled (h) way (i) society (j) love
17. (a) true/real (b) worldly (c) expect (d) So/Hence (e) happy/satisfied
(f) has/gets (g) consists/lies (h) contentment (i) abstain (j) truly/really
18. (a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) significant
(f) evidence (g) increasing (h) predict (i) risen (j) flood
19. (a) essence (b) precious (c) into (d) survive (e) for
(f) fresh/lively (g) came (h) thought/written (i) through (j) with
20. (a) law (b) Stagnation (c) nothing (d) dynamic (e) monotonous
(f) change (g) stagnant/lethargic (h) dull (i) development (j) unchanged
21. (a) crime/curse (b) child (c) banned (d) laws (e) compulsory
(f) subsidy/incentives (g) coming (h) cruelty (i) especially
(j) children
22. (a) assess (b) most (c) limited (d) proverb (e) lost
(f) the (g) said (h) spend (i) idleness (j) avail
23. (a) needs/rights (b) essential/necessary/important (c) enables/helps/assists
(d) increases/develops (e) protect/ save (f) carry (g) provides
(h) idea/view (i) redefined (j) getting/achieving/receiving
24. (a) change (b) comfort (c) long (d) change/vary (e) want
(f) reason/cause (g) stylish/attractive (h) constant (i) changing (j) modern/different
25. (a) happiness (b) may (c) life (d) after (e) what
(f) key (g) think (h) have (i) becomes (j) money
26. (a) life (b) part (c) read/expect (d) become (e) happen/occur
(f) can be (g) read (h) current (i) mirrors/represents (j) current/daily
27. (a) blessing (b) deeply (c) utilize/use (d) using/browsing
(e) endangering/destroying (f) addicted (g) worried /anxious (h) bright/promising
(i) ignoring/disregarding (j) negative/adverse/bad
28. (a) means (b) on (c) very/quite (d) With/For (e) of
(f) common/easy (g) are (h) by (i) changed (j) assault/aggression.
29. (a) joyous (b) flooded/whelmed (c) eager (d) want (e) remain
(f) nice (g) favorite (h) invited (i) elders/parents (j) festive

Question NO: 06

Rearranging (unseen)

How to Answer

- Rearrange লেখার সময় বারবার Sentence গুলো পড়ে ঘটনার ধারাবাহিকতা ঠিক রাখবে। এক্ষেত্রে, সম্পূর্ণ ঘটনাটি Paragraph আকারে লেখায় শ্রেয়।

Some Tricks

- সাধারণত Rearrange কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।
01. Historical based/Person based (ঐতিহাসিক ভিত্তিক/ব্যক্তিকেন্দ্রিক)।
02. Abstract topics/Description based (ভাবমূলক বিষয়/বর্ণনামূলক)।
- You can follow this pattern for the first one:
(a) Name/title (নাম/উপাধি)।
(b) Birth/parentage (জন্ম/বংশপরিচয়)।
(c) Profession/marriage (পেশা/বিবাহ)।
(d) Children/issue (শিশু, ছেলে মেয়ে)।
(e) Extraordinary deeds (অসাধারণ কাজ)।
(f) Old age/Death (বৃদ্ধ বয়স/মৃত্যু)।
(g) Homage/Tribute/Remember (স্মরণ/বরণ)
- You can follow this pattern for the second one:
(a) Definition/nature (সংজ্ঞা/ব্যাখ্যা)।
(b) Good sides with examples (উদাহরণসহ ভাল দিক)।
(c) Bad sides with examples (উদাহরণসহ খারাপ দিক)।
(d) Methods of solve (সমাধানের উপায়)।
(e) Concluding line (সমাপ্তি)

Board Question

01. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

[DB'22, JB'17]

- He asked him where God is.
- Once a lad went to a famous teacher.
- The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.
- The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where he is not.
- He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences.
- He urged to teach the lad.
- He expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.
- The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.

02. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. [BB'22]
- Haji Mohsin took him to another room and opened a box.
 - Haji Mohsin woke up and caught hold of the thief.
 - The box was full of gold and money.
 - He took pity with the poor man.
 - He was famous for his kindness.
 - Haji Mohsin helped the poor and the helpless people with food and clothes.
 - A thief entered into his bedroom one night.
 - The man said, "Sir, I am very poor, I have no food in my house".
03. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. [Ctg.B, Din.B'22, CB'19]
- He wrote a lot of poems, songs-gazals, short stories, poems, novels, etc.
 - He lost his father at the age of eight and at the age of eleven he showed his poetic genius.
 - At the age of nineteen, he joined the Army as an ordinary soldier to the fight in the First World War.
 - On his return from the battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen.
 - It was tragic that he had been suffering from a fatal disease since 1942 and remained paralyzed for the rest of his life.
 - In 1924 he married Promila in Kolkata.
 - Bangladesh became independent in 1971 and he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata in 1972.
 - Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal.
04. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. [CB'22]
- In 1994, Mandela was elected as the first black president of Africa.
 - After passing nearly three decades, he was freed.
 - Nelson Mandela, the black leader understood the fact.
 - Finally, he left his public life in 2004 and worldly life in 2013.
 - White domination in South Africa was a very inhuman practice.
 - So, he was arrested and sent behind the prison bar.
 - He raised his voice against the cruelties of apartheid.
 - The white African leader F.W. de Klerk negotiated the end of racism.
05. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. [JB'22]
- MRT Line-6 is the first line to be approved from Uttara to Motijheel covering a length of 20 km.
 - This project is being developed by the Dhaka Mass Transit Company.
 - Moreover, this Metro Rail Project will have 16 elevated stations in total.
 - Indeed, the initiative will uplift the traffic system to an internationally advanced level.
 - It is projected to serve 60,000 passengers per hour.
 - The Dhaka Metro Rail Project' is a wise and far-sighted initiative by the current government.
 - It will also reduce the existing traffic jams to a great extent.
 - A total of five lines, MRT 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 have been proposed for this project.

06. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

[MB'22, CB'17]

- (a) As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
- (b) Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man.
- (c) He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
- (d) He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
- (e) He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
- (f) His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.
- (g) Thus he redressed the problem of drinking water.
- (h) The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.

07. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence.

[RB'22, DB, BB'17]

- (a) A number of people applied for the job.
- (b) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.
- (c) Once there lived a Sultan in a country.
- (d) Then he invited applications.
- (e) When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.
- (f) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- (g) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- (h) So, he asked for the wise counsellor's advice.

08. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to make a coherent order.

[SB'22]

- (a) Due to this drastic change, people cannot decide what appropriately to do to fight this danger,
- (b) We are witnessing a serious education crisis that was once beyond imagination.
- (c) Because of the inconceivable Covid-19 disaster, the entire world is passing a very difficult time.
- (d) They also find difficulties keeping pace with this change
- (e) This disaster has changed the world scenario drastically.
- (f) The hope is that with the problems, some prospects are also appearing.
- (g) Our education sector is undergoing the same critical condition.
- (h) However, there is a ray of hope.

09. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange in a proper order.

[DB'19]

- (a) All the servants were called and interrogated.
- (b) In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan.
- (c) Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house.
- (d) The servants were summoned to the court but they denied having stolen the necklace.
- (e) When the servants came to the court the next day, the thief had already cut off an inch of his stick.
- (f) But nobody confessed their guilt.
- (g) So the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court.
- (h) The judge found one of the sticks shorter than the others and in this way he could easily catch the thief.
- (i) Naturally it was suspected that one of the servants had stolen the necklace.
- (j) He gave each of the suspects a stick of equal length and said that one of the sticks would increase by an inch the next day.

10. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. [RB'19]
- He showed extraordinary credit in every examination of the school.
 - He has made great contribution to the scientific research of Bangladesh.
 - Dr. Kudrat-e-Khuda was born on 8th May at village Maragra in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal in 1900 AD.
 - In 1925 getting star marks he passed M.Sc in Chemistry from Kolkata Varsity.
 - He died on 3rd November in 1977.
 - His father Hazrat Shah Abdul Mukit was a pious man.
 - In 1929 he passed D.Sc from Imperial College in England.
 - At the age of six, he was admitted into a Furkania Madrasa and then he was admitted into an English School.
 - He made a great plan to give the new structure of education system.
 - In 1953, he was appointed Chairman of Secondary Education Board.
11. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to make a proper sequence. [BB'19]
- The last words of the speech are: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."
 - Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America.
 - On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place called Gettysburg.
 - It is one of the finest and shortest speeches in English language.
 - He was going there to speak at a meeting.
 - On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
 - These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
 - He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.
 - In the train, he was busy with writing something.
 - In fact, the speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address".
12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-arrange them in proper sequence. [SB'19]
- One day he was very hungry.
 - The grapes were too high for him to reach.
 - Again and again he jumped.
 - At last he entered into a vineyard.
 - Once upon a time, there lived a fox in a forest.
 - But each time, he failed to reach the grapes.
 - At last being tired, he went away saying that the grapes were sour.
 - He took a run and jumped to reach the bunch of grapes but could not reach it.
 - He searched food everywhere but he did get any food.
 - There were ripe grapes hanging up on the vine.
13. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. [JB'19]
- The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
 - The king called him to the palace.
 - At this king got furious and condemned him to death.
 - A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
 - Once there was a king.
 - With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death".
 - But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
 - The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?"
 - The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
 - He then thought for a while some ways of escape.

14. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sentence. [Din.B'19]
- (a) During his stay he received an unpaid letter from his friend, which contained nothing but some words.
 - (b) With a great hope in mind, he opened the box.
 - (c) He wanted to teach his friend a good lesson.
 - (d) An English poet was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health.
 - (e) To his utter surprise, he found nothing but an ordinary stone.
 - (f) Thus, the poet taught his friend a good lesson.
 - (g) So, he procured a heavy stone and packed it up in a fine box.
 - (h) His friend thought that the contents of the parcel were valuable, so, he paid the heavy charge for carrying.
 - (i) The poet had to pay double postage, so, he became very annoyed.
 - (j) Then he sent it to his friend with the words on it "Carriage to be paid on delivery".
15. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in proper sequence. [All boards'18]
- (a) They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
 - (b) The blacks were treated cruelly.
 - (c) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
 - (d) They were denied all basic human rights.
 - (e) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
 - (f) Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.
 - (g) He was thrown behind the prison bar.
 - (h) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
 - (i) But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
 - (j) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his whole life.
16. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. [RB'17]
- (a) As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
 - (b) He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics.
 - (c) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
 - (d) Aristotle was born in Greece.
 - (e) His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
 - (f) Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
 - (g) He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
 - (h) 'Politics' is one of his famous books which expose fullest development of his wisdom.
 - (i) He was the son of a royal physician.
 - (j) He wanted to be a free thinker.
17. The sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in proper sequence. [Ctg.B'17]
- (a) He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.
 - (b) He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.
 - (c) He was second to none in Bengali Language and Literature.
 - (d) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885.
 - (e) He joined Jessore Zilla School in 1910.
 - (f) He passed the entrance and FA exam. in 1904 and 1906.
 - (g) He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.
 - (h) He passed Hons. and M.A. in 1910 and 1912.
 - (i) He joined Dhaka University as a Lecturer of Bengali in 1921.
 - (j) He got his Ph.D. in 1928.

18. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

[SB'17]

- One prize is awarded in each field.
- The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- Nobel prize is the world's most important prize.
- He is Alfred Bernard Nobel.
- Though he is a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- Nobel prizes are awarded every one for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world's peace.
- The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
- If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
- Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
- He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896.

19. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

[Din.B'17]

- "Please let me go to my country."
- An English boy was making a small boat.
- "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat."
- He made all arrangements to send him to his country
- Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy
- "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."
- The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea shore.
- The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.

Answer

01.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	g	e	h	a	d	c	f

02.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	e	g	b	h	d	a	c

03.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	b	a	c	d	f	g	e

04.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	g	f	b	h	a	d

05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	b	h	a	c	e	g	d

06.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	e	h	a	c	g	f

07.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	f	h	d	a	g	b	e

08.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	a	d	g	b	h	f

09.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	i	a	f	g	d	b	j	e	h

10.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	f	h	a	d	g	j	i	b	e

11.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	c	e	i	h	f	j	d	a	g

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	a	i	d	j	b	h	c	f	g

13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	a	d	b	i	c	g	h	j	f

14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	a	i	c	g	j	h	b	e	f

15.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h	j	b	a	d	e	f	c	g	i

16.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	i	e	j	a	c	f	b	h	g

17.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	a	c	f	e	h	i	j	g	b

18.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	b	d	j	e	f	i	g	a	h

19.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	e	b	j	h	g	c	a	f	d

Board Standard Practice Question

01. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) This dauntless spider climbed the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts, inspiring Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
- (b) The enemies were defeated and Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (c) The spider failed again and again to succeed but did not give up hope.
- (d) Once, Bruce was lying in the cave and saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling.
- (e) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (f) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (g) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
- (h) He had to flee from his kingdom and took shelter in a remote cave to save his life.
- (i) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (j) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

02. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) The authority sent an under aged boy named Jerry.
- (b) The writer had been trying hard to put a finish to an extremely difficult literary work.
- (c) Finding no other way, she requested the orphanage authority to send someone to the cabin, who could chop well.
- (d) Jerry looked so small in size that the writer felt hesitated to appoint him for doing a heavy job like chopping.
- (e) So, she unwillingly appointed him to see what he could do.
- (f) For this purpose, she badly needed a very lonely place.
- (g) This situation caused her to look for fire-wood which was available there but not ready for fire.
- (h) With this end in view, she hired a cabin which belonged to an orphanage on the Carolina Mountains.
- (i) But the boy insisted on his doing the job.
- (j) It was a very cold place.

03. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Porus came forward with his people and fought courageously, but unfortunately, he was defeated in the battle.
- (b) Alexander, the conqueror of the world, once crossed the Khyber Pass and reached India.
- (c) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his prompt and bold reply and allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (d) "Like a king" was the reply of Porus.
- (e) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
- (f) There ruled a king called Porus.
- (g) He wanted to conquer the land of Porus.
- (h) Then he was taken prisoner by the soldiers of Alexander.
- (i) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated by him.
- (j) He was brought before Alexander.

04. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) The grocer sent his son with the fruit-seller.
- (b) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights," said the fruit-seller.
- (c) Then one day, the fruit-seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping. Please, send your son with me to carry my things."
- (d) "You liar, how can a crow carry away such a big boy?" the grocer shouted angrily.
- (e) After a few days, when the fruit-seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights, the grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. So, I can't return them."
- (f) The next day, the fruit-seller came back alone from the town.
- (g) One day, a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller.
- (h) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.
- (i) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit-seller very angry.
- (j) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit-seller.

05. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
- (b) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
- (c) There lived a number of mice in an old house.
- (d) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
- (e) Several proposals were made but none of the proposals was good.
- (f) The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
- (g) The mice were in great difficulty, because they could not move freely as before.
- (h) They held a meeting to discuss the matter and find a way to be free from this danger.
- (i) At last, a young mouse rose to speak and said, "I have a good plan for your consideration. Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck. Then we will hear him coming and be able to hide ourselves in time."
- (j) But an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt, the idea is good. But who will tie the bell?"

06. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
- (b) The lion also said, "You are small in size but really worthy."
- (c) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
- (d) The lion caught the mouse and it began to tremble in fear.
- (e) Once, a lion was sleeping in a cave.
- (f) Listening to this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
- (g) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body while playing.
- (h) After some days, the lion fell into a trap and was crying loudly for help.
- (i) The mouse remembered his promise and cut the net into pieces and let the lion come out.
- (j) The mouse said, "Let me go now; sooner or later, I may help you."

07. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) At one moment, a huge ice-berg was spotted very close to the ship and the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- (b) It was April 10, 1912.
- (c) She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
- (d) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton of England.
- (e) Four days after setting out, a great disaster happened when the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
- (f) The Captain went down to see what had happened.
- (g) So, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking down rapidly.
- (h) Five of the ship's sixteen watertight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
- (i) Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- (j) At that time, she was the largest ship in the world built in a special way and was regarded as unsinkable.

08. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
- (b) The cup contained hemlock, a deadly poison.
- (c) At last, the hour of departure had arrived and Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (d) They burst into tears and cried loudly
- (e) He asked them to let him die in peace.
- (f) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
- (g) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
- (h) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
- (i) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
- (j) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

09. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Hazrat Abdul Quader was born in Jilan in Iraq.
- (b) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
- (c) The boy left for Baghdad with a caravan of merchants, but on their way, a gang of robbers fell upon them and looted their money.
- (d) One of the robbers said that the small boy might have something with him.
- (e) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.
- (f) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
- (g) The leader felt surprised and said, "You might not have disclosed the fact."
- (h) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
- (i) The robbers were ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
- (j) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.

10. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Einstein walked all the way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- (b) Accordingly, the queen sent some gorgeously dressed officials to the station to receive him.
- (c) They could not think that Einstein would come in a simple.
- (d) When Einstein got down from the train at Brussels, he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials were there to receive him.
- (e) "I did not think that, anybody would send a car for me," replied the greatest scientist.
- (f) They went back and told the queen that Einstein had not come by the train.
- (g) When he reached the destination, the queen told him that she had sent a car for him.
- (h) Once, the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
- (i) The world famous scientist Einstein led a very simple life.
- (j) The officials also expected him in a rich aristocratic dress.

11. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) It became a shelter for the sufferers.
- (b) She was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
- (c) Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul and her earlier name was Agnes.
- (d) She came to India in 1929 for serving the people and started her life in Kolkata as a teacher in a convent school.
- (e) Then she became an Indian citizen.
- (f) She established Nirmal Hriday at Kalighat in Kolkata.
- (g) She was born in 1910 at a small village in Yugoslavia named Skopje and she was of Albanian descent.
- (h) She decided to become a nun when she was eighteen.
- (i) Her activities spread all over the world.
- (j) She began to serve the downtrodden.

12. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of a strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
- (b) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
- (c) He had shown his bravery in many blood battles against the Turks and everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
- (d) Her pity soon turned to love and she admitted to Othello that she loved him.
- (e) She was so beautiful that many young men wished to marry her, but she refused them all because she loved Othello.
- (f) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
- (g) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
- (h) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
- (i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
- (j) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.

13. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) The king was angry because he wanted that people should like him instead of the wise man.
- (b) Once, there was a foolish king who had a white horse.
- (c) Before the end of the seven years, the foolish king died and the wise man kept the horse.
- (d) The king also had a wise friend whom everyone liked.
- (e) One day, he called the wise man and asked him to teach his white horse to speak.
- (f) He told everything to his daughter.
- (g) The wise man went to the king next day and begged seven years for the job.
- (h) His daughter advised him to go to the king and begged seven years, because teaching a horse to speak needed long time.
- (i) The king gave him the horse and also seven years.
- (j) The wise man went home sadly because the king threatened him to kill if he failed.

14. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Saadi replied, "My dress deserves this food."
- (b) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
- (c) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house, but the courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
- (d) The courtier understood his fault and begged the poet's pardon.
- (e) Once, he was invited to the emperor's palace.
- (f) On his way back home, Saadi again took shelter in the same courtier's house putting on gorgeous dress.
- (g) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious foods.
- (h) Sheikh Saadi, the great Persian poet, was simple in his ways of life.
- (i) Now, Saadi began to put his foods in the pockets of his dress.
- (j) Being surprised, they asked, "Why are you putting the foods in your dress?"

15. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) It was a uranium gun-type atomic bomb.
- (b) It caused a great massacre in human history.
- (c) The bombing of Hiroshima was executed after meticulous planning.
- (d) But there was no bang or explosion.
- (e) He flew hours before reaching the target.
- (f) The charge was given to a Colonel in the United States Air Force named Paul W. Tibbets.
- (g) Thus, the new nuclear age began, not with a bang but with a whimper.
- (h) Then the bomb was set exploded 2000 ft. above the town.
- (i) Only a brownish-purple mist all around.
- (j) On the day of execution, Colonel Tibbets took off at a quarter to three in the morning.

16. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) A tortoise also lived nearby.
- (b) The next day, both the competitors reached the venue and got ready.
- (c) Thanks to his habit of eating carrot, he could spot his opponent from such a distance.
- (d) The hare was proud of his speed and teased the tortoise.
- (e) Long ago, there lived a hare in a forest.
- (f) Looking backwards, he saw the tortoise trailing far behind.
- (g) He then thought it needless to expedite the victory that was a certainty to him.
- (h) The hare outdistanced the tortoise soon after the race started.
- (i) One day, the hare challenged the tortoise in a race and the latter accepted it.
- (j) Because the tortoise usually moved at a snail's pace.

17. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood.
- (b) Robinson Crusoe was born in England.
- (c) He became a clever sailor in a few years.
- (d) Once, a storm arose in one of the voyages.
- (e) It drove the ship on to a sand bank.
- (f) His father did not want that he should go to sea.
- (g) He became a cabin boy on a sailing ship.
- (h) His father wanted him to study law.
- (i) He did not like the idea.
- (j) He ran away from home one day.

18. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) The crow at last thought of a plan to get rid of its enemy.
- (b) It stole an expensive necklace of the princess from the royal palace and dropped it into the snake's hole after scattering a few rubies here and there.
- (c) A snake lived in a hole at the foot of a tree.
- (d) The king became very angry at the loss and sent out men to look for the necklace.
- (e) High up on its branches was the nest of a crow.
- (f) In this way, the snake ate up three of the chicks.
- (g) The crow had four young chicks in its nest.
- (h) In course of time, they noticed the scattered rubies near the hole.
- (i) Whenever the crow would leave the nest to bring food for its chicks, the snake would climb up and eat one.
- (j) They dug the hole, killed the snake and took the necklace.

19. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Sometimes, it was difficult to satisfy him with answer.
- (b) His father got angry for this kind of activity.
- (c) Because he always asked "Why, why, why".
- (d) The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
- (e) He was Thomas Alva Edison.
- (f) But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
- (g) For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
- (h) Do you know who this boy was?
- (i) And that person was his loving mother.
- (j) A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

20. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**
- One said, "I have lost my husband."
 - A poor woman once came to Buddha.
 - The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds, but at every door, she met with sad replies.
 - She returned with heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search.
 - He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
 - Another said, "Our youngest child died last year."
 - Then Buddha told her affectionately that she must not think much of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
 - The holy man was touched by the great sorrow of the woman.
 - She asked him whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
 - He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.
21. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**
- Today, we remember them with profound respect.
 - Again, many were killed in the war.
 - Many died while fighting.
 - Independence is the birthright of a man.
 - Our war of independence took place in 1971.
 - They did not run away showing their backs.
 - They fought face to face, with the enemies.
 - No nation can achieve it without struggle.
 - People from all walks of life joined the war.
 - Many went to the battlefield to save the country.
22. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**
- We only know that he entered St. John's College of Cambridge.
 - Robert Herrick, a famous English poet, was born in London, UK.
 - He was reinstated to his post and worked there till his death.
 - Nicholas Herrick suddenly died when Robert was a boy of only five.
 - We do not know anything about his school years.
 - His father Nicholas Herrick was a famous goldsmith of London.
 - There he worked as an apprentice to his uncle in his trade of goldsmith for ten years.
 - After the death of his father, his family shifted to a village in Middlesex.
 - But he was removed from the post by the Puritan government.
 - After taking his graduation, he joined as a Rector of Dean Prior in Devonshire.
23. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**
- In 1609, Galileo heard of telescope invented by Hans Lippershey, a maker of spectacles.
 - He persuaded his father to let him study medicine and philosophy at the University of Pisa.
 - He wanted to make his son a cloth-dealer.
 - Soon, Galileo made more powerful telescopes with which he made many amazing discoveries about the sun and the moon and stars.
 - Galileo was born on 15 February 1564 in Pisa, Italy.
 - He set to work on the day he heard of the Dutch telescope and made one of his own.
 - He showed at a very early age an unusual talent for science.
 - But Galileo had no taste for business.
 - His father was a skillful musician and mathematician.
 - At the age of only seventeen, he had invented an important scientific law - the Law of the Pendulum.

24. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using non-violent civil disobedience.
- (b) There he established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history.
- (c) King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.
- (d) He was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, to Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. and Alberta Williams King.
- (e) He became known for his public speaking ability and was a part of the school's debate team.
- (f) As a part of his African-American Civil Rights Movement, King helped to organize the 1963 March on Washington where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial.
- (g) Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who was a leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.
- (h) On October 14, 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through non-violent resistance.
- (i) On April 4, 1968, King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.
- (j) Growing up in Atlanta, King attended Booker T. Washington High School.

25. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) A wise god granted his wish promptly.
- (b) "He wished for golden touch."
- (c) He could hardly believe his eyes.
- (d) One day, Midas was sleeping under an apple tree.
- (e) The apple turned into gold as soon as he touched it.
- (f) There was a king called Midas.
- (g) He picked up the apple.
- (h) He wanted more although he had a lot of it.
- (i) He was extremely fond of gold.
- (j) A ripe apple fell beside him.

26. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) There she became a teacher of a school.
- (b) Soon, her activities for the service of mankind spread all over the world.
- (c) She was on her heels for her selfless services to mankind even at her old age.
- (d) As a recognition to her service, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
- (e) She was one of those people who dedicated their lives to the service of mankind.
- (f) When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun and came to Kolkata.
- (g) She swore to dedicate her life for the cause of the helpless and poor people.
- (h) She was born in Yugoslavia in 1919.
- (i) She was also given 'Bharat Ratna Award' in the following year.
- (j) You have heard the name of Mother Teresa.

27. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) At last, the fire brigade was called.
- (b) George took off his jacket and rolled up his sleeves and pushed his right arm through the drain cover.
- (c) Yesterday, I gave my nephew, George, six pence and advised him to save it.
- (d) A crowd of people gathered round him.
- (e) He could not get his arm out of the drain cover.
- (f) On the way to the sweet shop, he dropped his six pence and it rolled along the pavement and disappeared down a drain.
- (g) Instead, he bought himself six pence worth of trouble.
- (h) He could not find his six pence anywhere.
- (i) A lady rubbed his arm with soap and butter to get his arm out of the drain cover but in vain.
- (j) Two fire brigade men freed his arm using a special type of grease and George heaved a sigh of relief.

28. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Shakespeare was married at eighteen to a woman of twenty one.
- (b) There he became an actor and a playwright.
- (c) But he never attended any college.
- (d) By this time, he was thirty.
- (e) He received a sound and basic education.
- (f) During the next ten years, he composed his greatest plays.
- (g) William Shakespeare was born in 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon in England.
- (h) He had three children before he was twenty one.
- (i) A few years later, he went to London.
- (j) He became prosperous before he reached the age of thirty four.

29. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Soon, he gave up medicine for literature.
- (b) This brought for him a good name.
- (c) He was born in 1874 in Paris.
- (d) It is the realistic study on the life of lowly neighborhood in London.
- (e) He wrote a few other novels as well.
- (f) William Somerset Maugham is one of the greatest short story writers of modern time.
- (g) Then he took to writing plays.
- (h) He qualified as a doctor but this life had no charm for him.
- (i) Some of his well-known plays are 'Mrs. Cardillac', 'Lady Frederick' etc.
- (j) He made his first appearance in literature by writing his first novel 'Liza of Lambeth'.

30. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) William Somerset Maugham, a British writer, was living in Paris.
- (b) It was twenty years ago.
- (c) The writer was flattered and he was too young to say 'no' to a woman.
- (d) In this busy city, the writer was earning barely enough to keep his body and soul together.
- (e) In the letter, she said that she was passing through Paris.
- (f) After reading the book, she wrote to him about it.
- (g) He answered, thanking her, and presently he received from her another letter.
- (h) Once, a lady read one of his books
- (i) She also wrote that she would like to have a chat with the writer.
- (j) Paris was a busy city and there the writer had a tiny apartment in the Latin Quarters overlooking a cemetery.

31. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) He also found his clothes all in rags and falling to pieces.
- (b) To his surprise, he found that he had a white beard more than a foot long.
- (c) He thought that perhaps he had been dreaming.
- (d) When he woke up, he rubbed his eyes and looked about.
- (e) There was no sign of the strange people with whom he drank.
- (f) He found his old gun lying on the grass rusty and useless.
- (g) On the way, he came across a group of strange looking fellows in a place.
- (h) Suddenly, he felt something strange on his face and he put his hand.
- (i) There he drank a drink and soon fell into a deep sleep.
- (j) One day, Rip Van Winkle went out for a walk with his gun and his dog.

32. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Yahya Khan declared martial law, banned Awami League and ordered arrest of Sheikh Mujib.
- (b) The West Pakistan rulers, however, were completely against Mujib's demand for greater autonomy.
- (c) On April 17, 1971, the first government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was formed and Mujib was made the first President of the country in his absence.
- (d) Soon after that Mukti Bahini was formed and it started strong resistance against the Pak Army.
- (e) After nine months of bloody war, Bangladesh became independent and Sheikh Mujib took the charge reconstructing the war-torn country.
- (f) In the general election of Pakistan in 1970, Awami League won on a massive majority under Mujib's leadership.
- (g) His party swooped in all but two of East Pakistan's quota of seats in the National Assembly.
- (h) In a historic speech at the Racecourse Ground in Dhaka on March 7, 1971, Mujib called for the independence of Bangladesh.
- (i) On the night of March 25, 1971, Pak Army launched Operation Searchlight and started large scale genocide of the innocent Bengalese and arrested Sheikh Mujib.
- (j) The then Pak President Yahya Khan delayed the Awami League from forming the Provincial government.

33. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) At one point, Dr. Zohar was shot in the back at 11 in the morning and breathed his last at 4 pm.
- (b) They started taking up their positions against the students.
- (c) The students were preparing to violate section 144.
- (d) On February 17, Section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi City.
- (e) On hearing this, Professor Zohar, a famous teacher of Rajshahi University rushed to the spot.
- (f) The armed forces were deployed in front of the university main gate.
- (g) The Ayub Khan Govt. killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison on 15 February, 1969.
- (h) While he was requesting, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire.
- (i) He repeatedly requested the officers, "Please, don't open fire, my students will go back now."
- (j) So, a flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan.

34. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) One day, he fled away from his master's house.
 (b) After a while, a great noise awakened him up.
 (c) He hid himself in a forest for many days.
 (d) He thought that he might die.
 (e) He felt sure that the beast would kill him.
 (f) Once, there was a slave named Androcles.
 (g) A lion had entered the cave roaring loudly.
 (h) Consequently, he became very weak and sick for want of food.
 (i) His master was very cruel and used to inflict heavy torture on him.
 (j) So, one day, he crept into a cave and felt fast asleep.

Answer

01.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g	i	f	h	j	d	c	a	e	b

02.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	f	h	j	g	c	a	d	i	e

03.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	e	f	g	a	h	j	i	d	c

04.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g	e	i	c	a	f	h	j	d	b

05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	b	f	a	g	h	e	i	d	j

06.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	g	d	j	a	h	f	i	c	b

07.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	d	c	j	e	a	i	f	h	g

08.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	h	i	f	g	b	j	a	d	e

09.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	e	c	d	j	h	g	f	i

10.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	h	b	d	j	c	f	a	g	e

11.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	g	h	d	e	f	a	j	i	b

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h	c	b	e	f	g	a	i	j	d

13.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	d	a	e	j	f	h	g	i	c

14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h	e	b	c	f	g	i	j	a	d

15.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	f	j	e	h	d	i	a	b	g

16.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	a	d	j	i	b	h	f	c	g

17.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	h	i	a	f	j	g	c	d	e

18.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	e	g	i	f	a	b	d	h	j

19.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j	a	c	d	g	b	f	i	h	e

20.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	i	h	e	j	c	a	f	d	g

21.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	h	e	i	j	f	g	c	b	a



22.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	f	d	h	g	e	a	j	i	c

23.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	i	c	h	b	g	j	a	f	d

24.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g	d	j	e	a	f	b	h	i	c

25.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	i	h	b	a	d	j	g	e	c

26.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j	e	h	f	a	g	b	d	i	c

27.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	g	f	b	h	e	d	i	a	j

28.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g	e	c	a	h	i	b	d	j	f

29.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	c	h	a	j	d	b	e	g	i

30.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	a	j	d	h	f	g	e	i	c

31.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j	g	i	d	e	f	a	h	b	c

32.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	g	j	h	b	a	i	c	d	e

33.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g	j	d	c	f	b	e	i	g	a

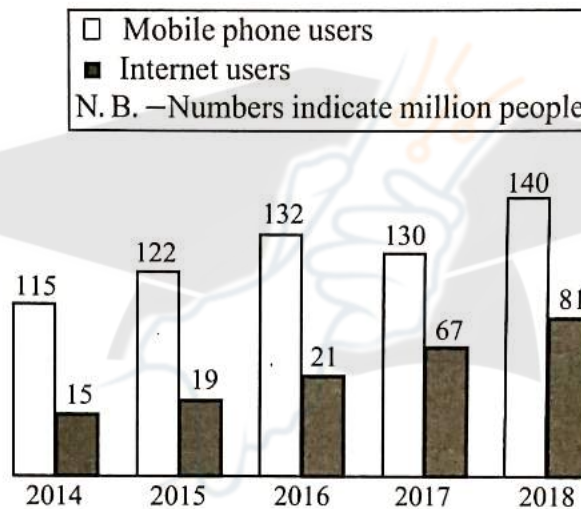
34.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	i	a	c	h	d	j	b	g	e

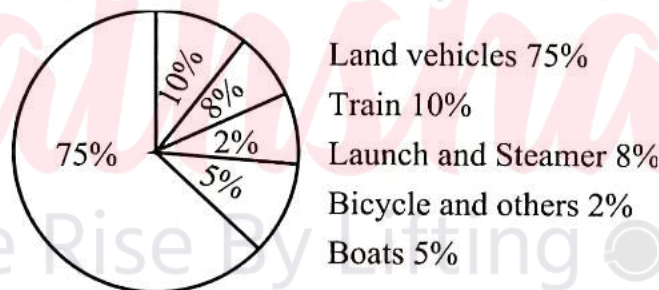
Question NO: 07

Interpreting graph/chart

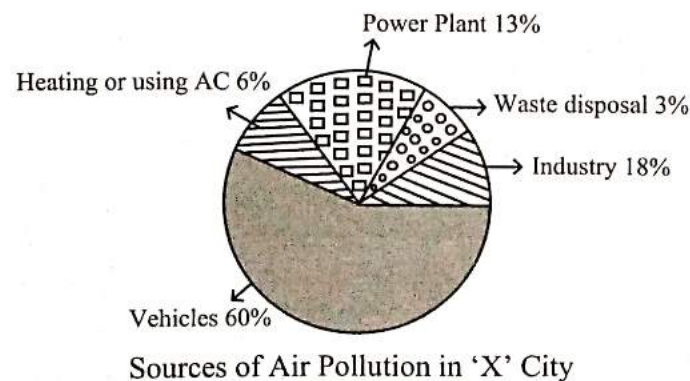
01. The chart below shows the number of mobile phone and internet users in Bangladesh from the year 2014 to 2018. Describe the chart in least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features. [DB'19]



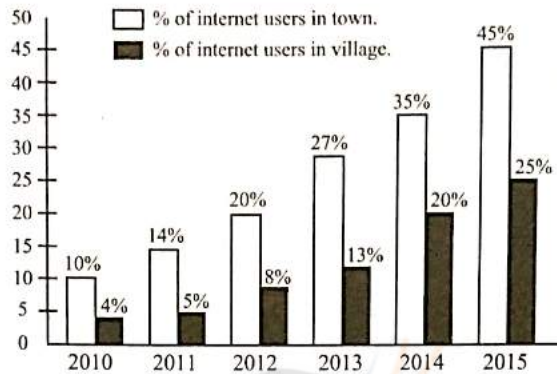
02. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of travelers in Bangladesh travelling in different transportation ways per day. Describe the pie-chart in at least 80 words. [RB'19]



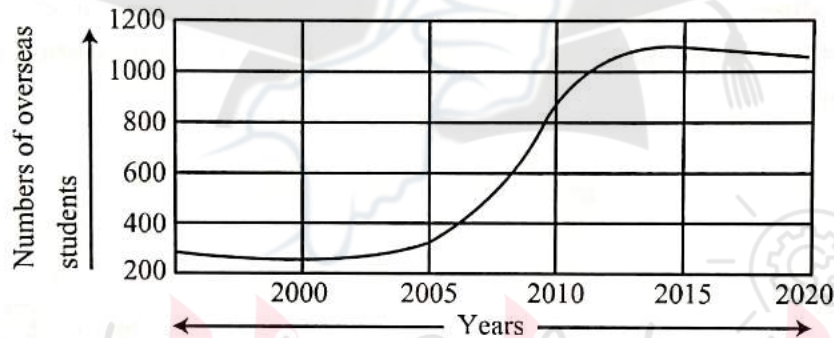
03. The chart below shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. [Ctg.B'19]



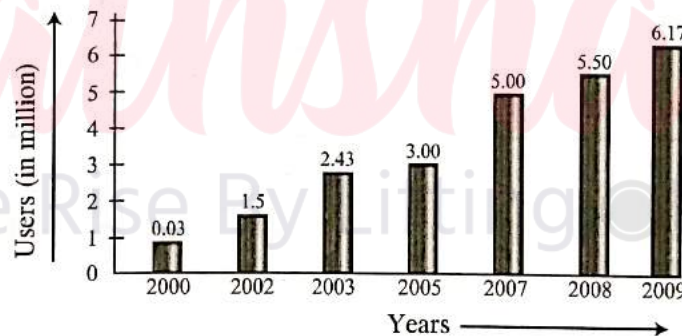
04. The graph below shows "The number of internet users in town and village from 2010 to 2015". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the graph. [BB'19]



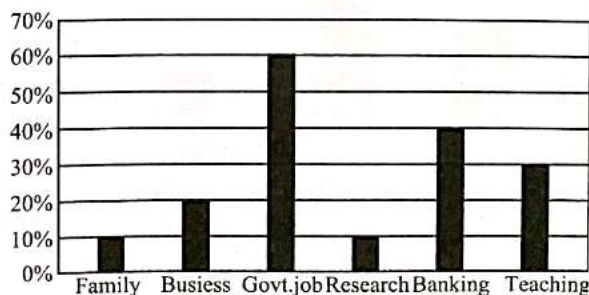
05. The graph below shows an increase in the number of overseas students at the universities which usually takes place over a period of time. Describe the graph in 150 words. [SB'19]



06. The graph below shows "The Internet Users" from 2000 to 2009. Describe graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the graph. [CB'19]

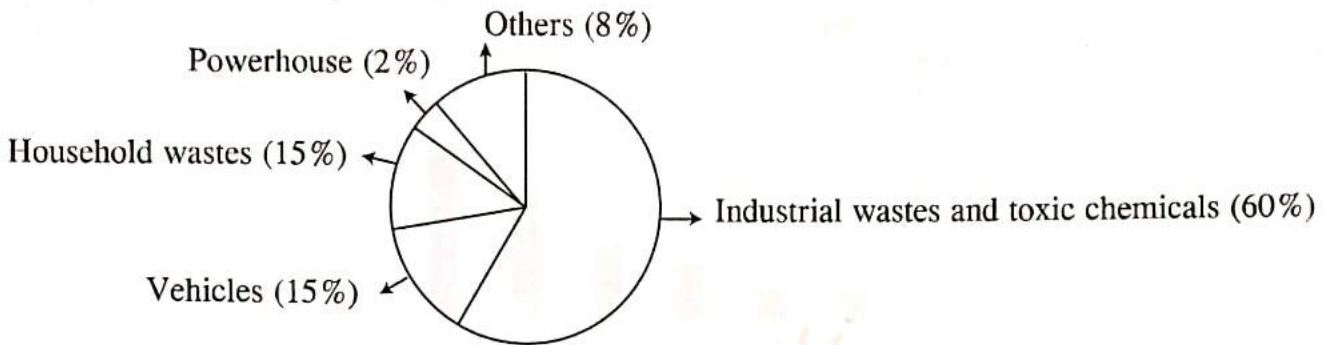


07. The graph chart shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country. Describe the graph chart in at least 80 words. [JB'19]



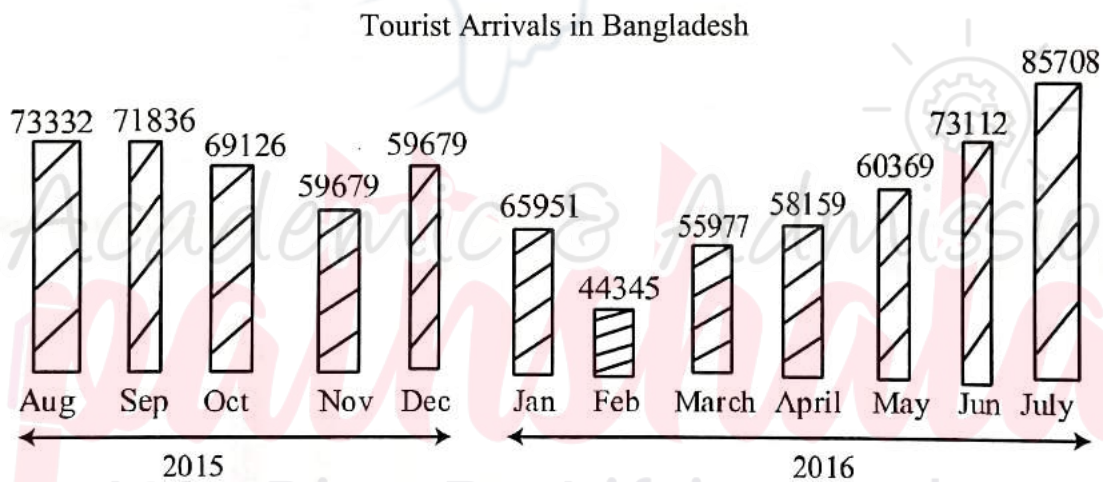
08. Look at the chart below. It shows the sources of environment pollution in a city. Now, analyse the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and the main features given in the chart. [Din.B'19]

Sources of environment pollution.

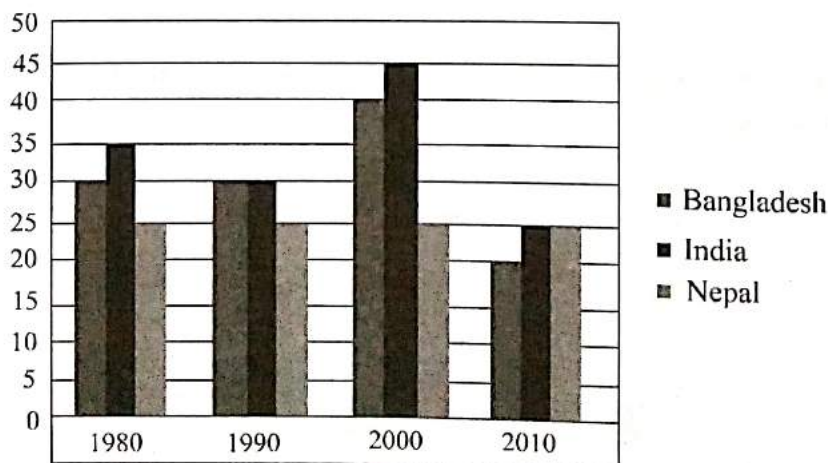


Board Standard Practice Question

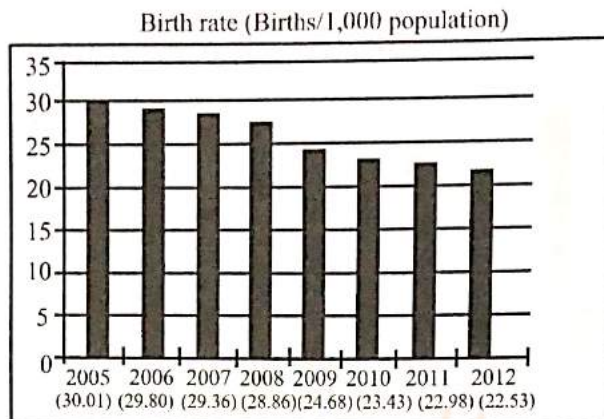
01. The graph below shows the tourist arrivals in Bangladesh from August of 2015 to July of 2016. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.



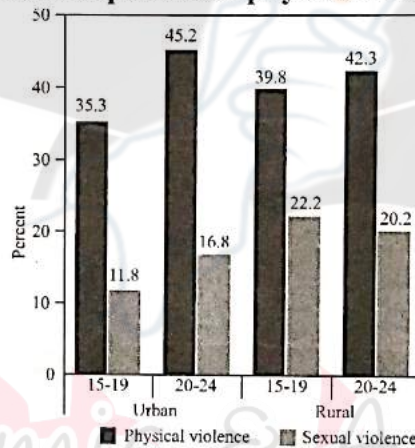
02. The following graph shows the percentages of domestic violence in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in different decades. Now describe the graph in about 80 words.



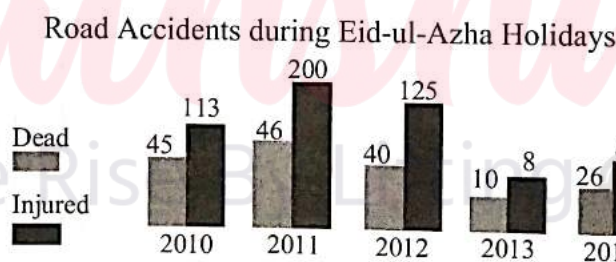
03. The graph below shows the 'Birth Rate' from 2005 to 2012. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



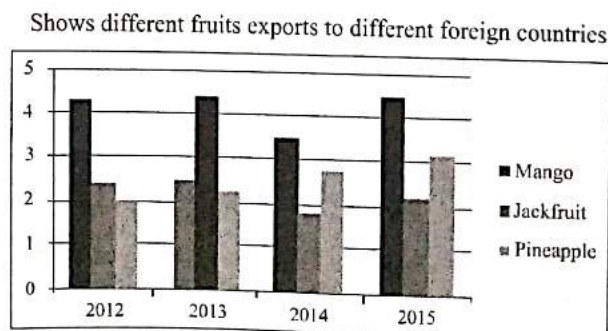
04. The graph below shows the percentage of 15-19- and 20-24-year-old married women in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh who have experienced physical or sexual violence. Analyze the graph.



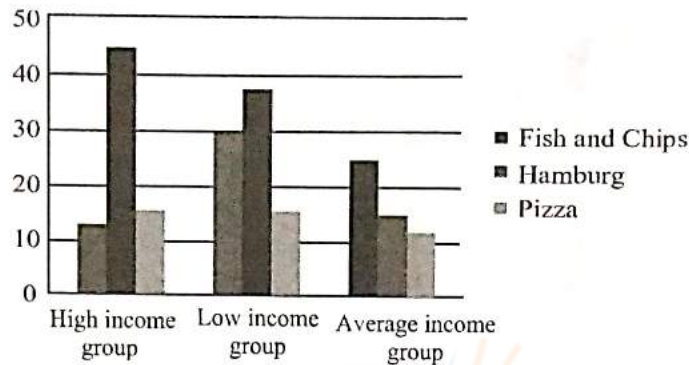
05. Look at the graph below and compare the death occurred in road accidents during Eid-ul Azha in recent years. (At least in 80 words).



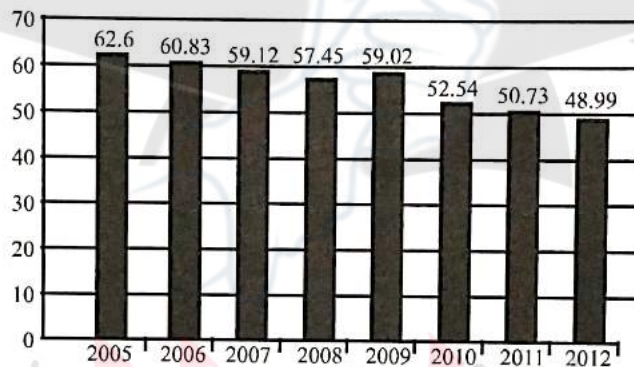
06. Look at the graph below. Bangladesh Fruit Export Ltd. exports fruits to different foreign countries. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report of the main features:-



07. Look at the following chart. It shows the amount of money per person per week for fast foods in Britain. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report of the main features.

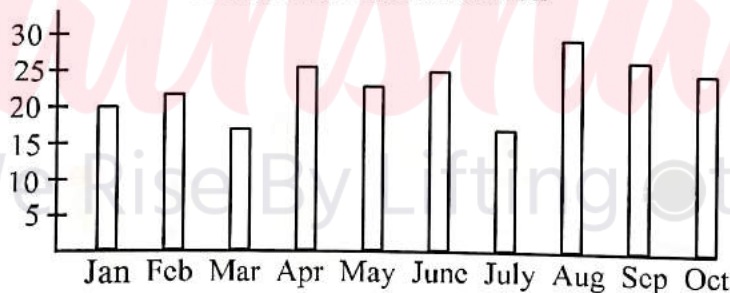


08. The graph below shows 'Infant Mortality Rate' in Bangladesh from 2005 to 2012. Now, describe and analyze the graph in around 80 words.

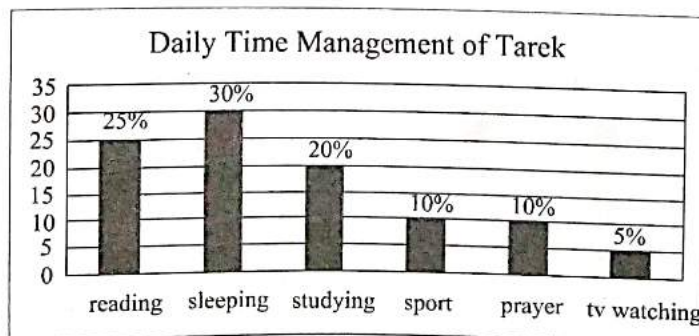


09. The graph below shows the irregularity of a student named Abir in attending the classes. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.

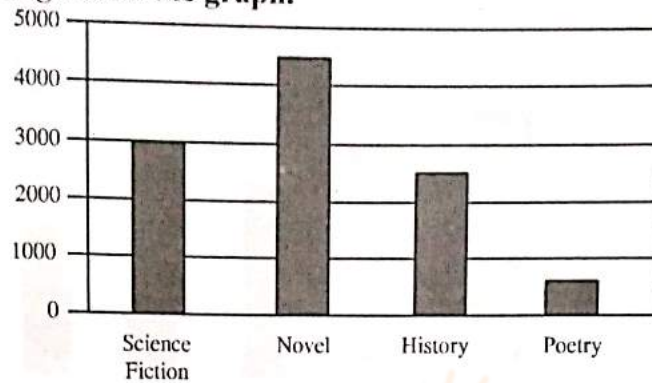
Month-wise absence of Abir



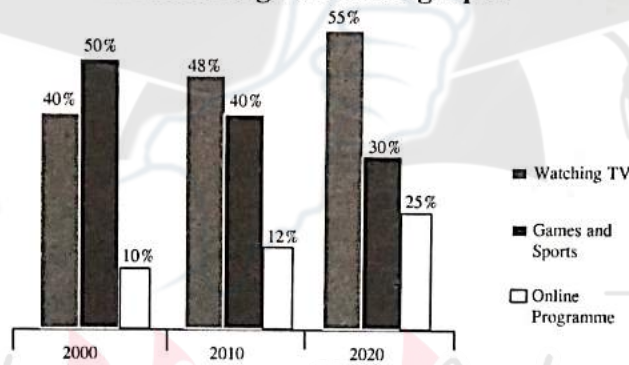
10. The chart below shows the time management of a college student name Tarek. Describe the chart in at least 80 words.



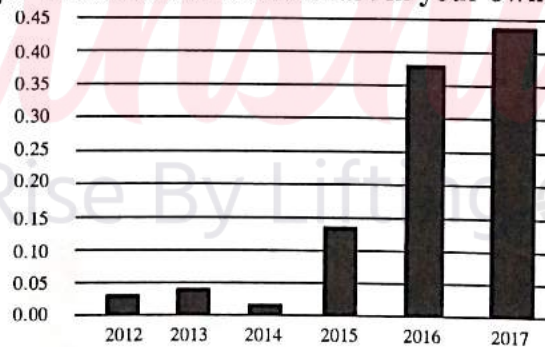
11. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2016. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the bar chart.



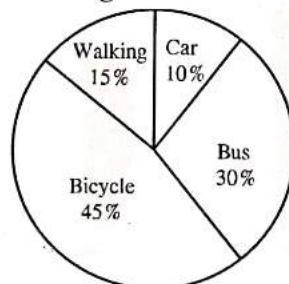
12. Look at the following graph. It shows different types of pastime activities of the students of Bangladesh from 2000 to 2020. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the bar chart.



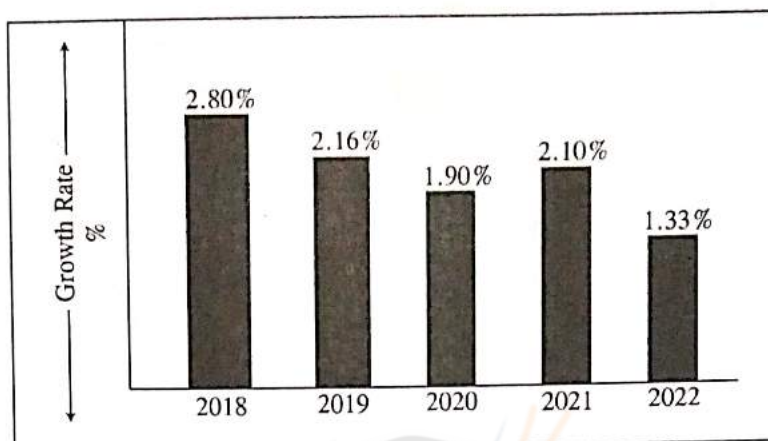
13. The following graph shows the value of hand woven rugs exported to European Union (EU) countries from Bangladesh from 2013 to 2017. The value of exported rugs for each year is shown in million Euros. Now, describe major trends shown in the chart in your own words.



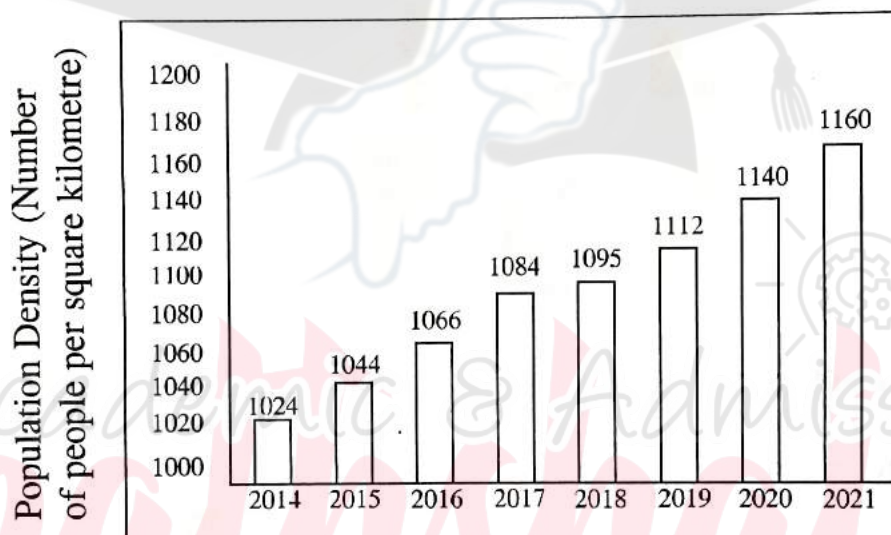
14. The pie-chart below shows the percentages of types of transportation used by 1200 students to come to school now, write a paragraph describing the chart.



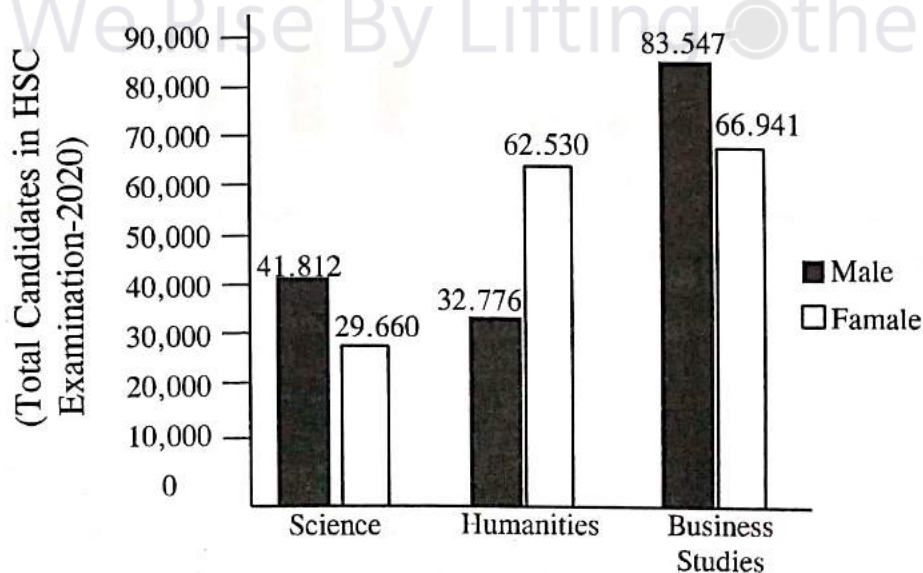
15. The graph below shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2018 to 2022. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



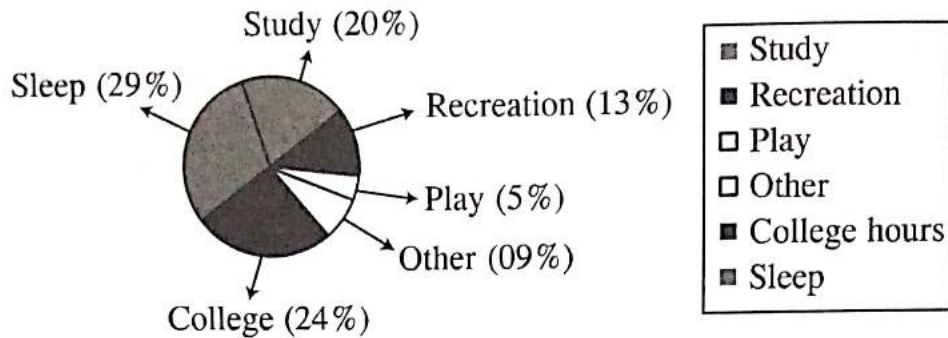
16. The graph shows 'The Density of Population' in per square kilometre from the year 2014 to 2021 in the context of specific region. Now describe it.



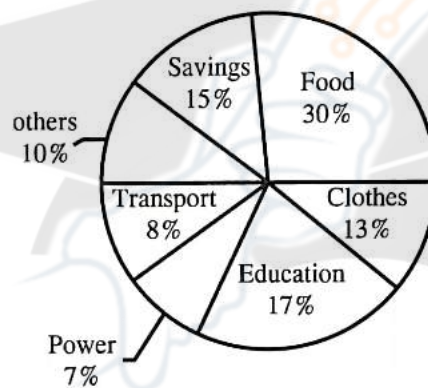
17. The graph below shows "Total Candidates in HSC Examination-2020". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



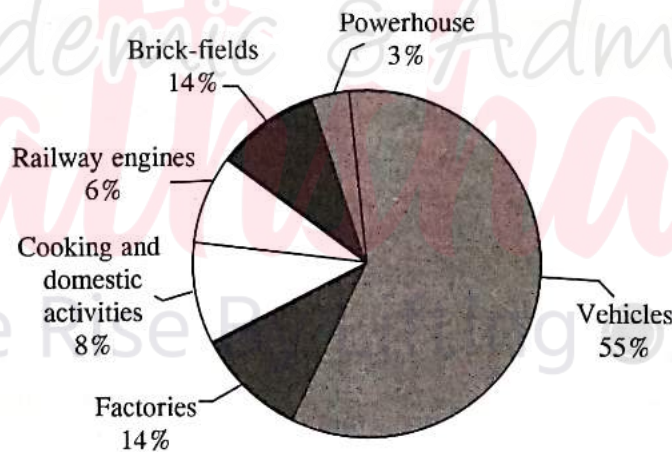
18. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of a student's daily activities. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information in the chart.



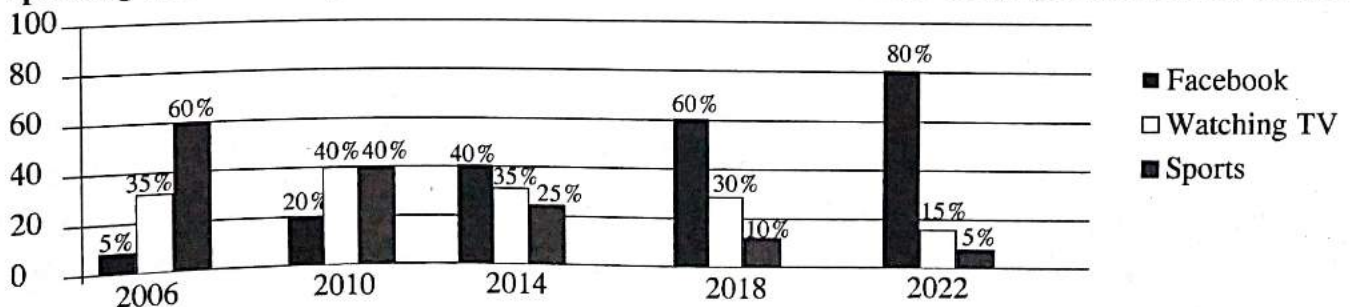
19. The pie chart shows the distribution (in percentage) of monthly cost of a family in Bangladesh. Describe the chart in at least 80 words.



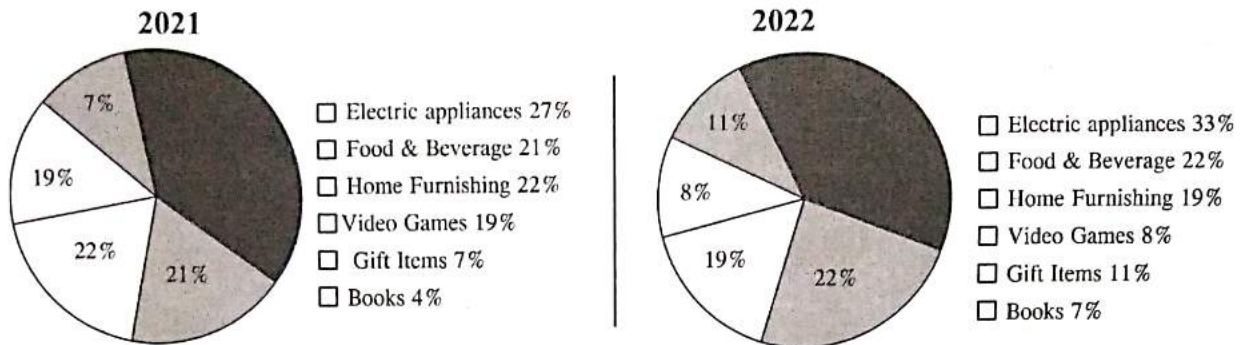
20. The pie chart shows the different sources of Air Pollution. Now, describe the chart in at least 80 words.



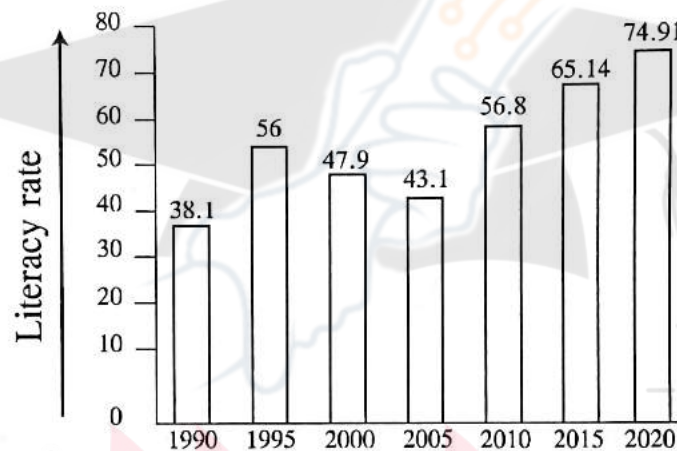
21. The graph below shows the percentage of the college students of our country in different areas spending their time for pastime activities from 2006 to 2022. Describe the graph in at least 80 words.



22. The chart below compares shopping trends in Bangladesh in 2021 with those in 2022. Describe the chart in at least 80 words.



23. The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2020. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given the graph.



24. Look at the chart below. It is about the change of economic condition of a certain area. Now, describe the chart in our own words,

Time	Lower class	Middle class	Higher class
2001	70%	20%	10%
2011	60%	25%	15%
2021	50%	30%	20%

25. The chart below shows some particular information of three Asian countries including Bangladesh. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.

Chart showing facts about 3 countries:

	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India
Land area	148,460 sq km	65,600 sq km	3,287,590 sq km
Population	160m	20m	1.15b
Density population	1265	332	382
Birth rate (per 1000)	17.50	17.42	22.22
Death rate	5.5	5.92	7.48
Growth rate	1.08%	0.7%	1.41%

Question NO: 08

Story Writing

Board Question

01. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [DB'22]
There was a naughty cowboy who grazed his cows beside a forest. He used to make fun with people crying Tiger! Tiger!.....
02. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [BB'22]
One day a boy of class five was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss.....
03. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [Ctg.B'22]
Once a golden necklace was lost from a Richman's house. A few servants worked in that house. Naturally, it was suspected that any one of the servants had stolen the necklace.....
04. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [CB'22]
Bithi is a shelterless, helpless street orphan of ten years who sells flowers on the intersection of Dhaka street. She lives on the income of what she gets from selling flowers. One day, while selling flowers in the traffic jam.....
05. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [Din.B'22, RB'19]
Once a farmer had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell them in the local market and in no time he became quite solvent. But his wife was very greedy.....
06. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [JB'22]
It was 20 March of 2020. Sarah was very happy because her family was going to have a tour to Saint Martin Island the next week. She was watching TV with a jolly mood. Suddenly, a news popped up "Government has declared lockdown for a period of 15 days all over the country with a view to controlling the spread of Govid-19 and protecting people from being infected with it.....
07. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [MB'22, JB'19]
There lived a happy cobbler who passed his days working and singing from morning till night. A rich neighbour of his was a banker who one day said to him, "How much a year do you earn?".....
08. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [RB'22]
One day I was going to college to take my final exam at 10 am. At 9 when I was 20 minutes away from my college, suddenly a sick old man fell down.....
09. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [SB'22]
Monon has studied Information and Communication Technology at a public university. He wants to be a skillful engineer. He is going to enter the job market and preparing himself accordingly. One day a company offers a job to Monon.....
10. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [DB'19, BB'17]
Once upon a time, a crow was very thirsty. It flew from place to place in search of water but unfortunately it did not find any water. All on a sudden it saw.....

11. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [Ctg.B'19]
In an afternoon, Grandmother was knitting a scarf under a mango tree in the yard. Romim, her grandson, suddenly came running to her with an old photograph in his hand.....
12. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [BB'19, JB'17]
Once a crow was sitting on the branch of a tree. It had a piece of meat in its beak. Suddenly a fox came there.....
13. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [SB'19]
Rima is a girl of HSC 1st year at a renowned college. In the month of February, she was eagerly waiting to join a 'Book Fair' but her parents interrupted her.....
14. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [CB'19]
One day a boy of class five was going to school Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss.....
15. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [Din.B'19]
Parul was a school girl whose parents were landless. They were unable to bear her educational expenses. But Parul was determined.....
16. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [All boards'18, DB'17]
Once upon a time there lived a dove. It was passing its days happily. One day while he was sitting on a tree beside a river, he saw an ant.....
17. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [RB'17]
It was late at night. I was taking preparation for my ensuing examination. All the members of my family were sleeping. All on a sudden, my phone rang and it was an unknown number. I got frightened
18. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [Ctg.B'17]
There was a naughty cowboy who grazed his cows beside a forest. He used to make fun with people crying Tiger! Tiger!
19. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [SB'17]
Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he.....
20. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** [CB'17]
There was a boy who hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He.....

Board Standard Practice Question

01. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Once upon a time there lived a great scholar in a village. One day he was crossing the river by a boat.....
02. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Once there lived three bosom friends in a village. One day the first one planned to steal gold from a house. The second friend
03. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Once a rich old lady found to her dismay that she was going more and more blind every day. So she called in a famous doctor, who could examine her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a costly reward, and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could.

04. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
As I was walking home yesterday, a grey bearded man with one arm suddenly stopped me and asked me the way to 'Shanti Neer'. I was very surprised because that is my own house.....
05. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
One day an affluent businessman was going to Dhaka Hazrat Shahajalal International Airport by a cab with a view to going to Saudi Arabia. He had many valuable goods and a purse with him. Due to his hurriedness he forgot to take his purse which contained
06. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
A powerful man lived in a city. He had everything under his will and disposal. He always boasted of his wealth and power. There lived another man in the same area having no power and money but what he had was immense love for the common people who used to call him a saint, a great lover of man. At this a rivalry began between those two over a simple matter.....
07. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
While I was going to college last week, I experienced a lugubrious incident. Then it was about 7:30 am and I was in a hurry to reach my college. Suddenly I noticed that an old woman fell down.....
08. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
We had a neighbour named Md. Abdul Gofur. He was a very honest person. But Mrs. Gofur was always in favour of discovering ways to quick success. One day their eldest son bought a goose from the nearby hut. Next morning they were astonished to find that the goose had laid a golden egg.....
09. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was loved gold very much. Although he had a lot of gold, he wanted more.....
10. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
In a cold winter morning Rafid went out for jogging. On the way he saw that.....
11. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Once a crocodile wanted her children to be educated. So she went to a fox and asked him to educate her children. The fox willingly agreed.....
12. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Once, Samir, a college student was returning home after completing his classes. When he was crossing the road, he saw a crowd nearby. Approaching there he found a girl lying on the road wounded seriously. She was senseless.....
13. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**
Zakir is a young man. He comes from a very poor family. Some days ago, he came to Dhaka to find a job.....
14. **Complete the following story following the cue.**
Once there was an old king. He did not like physical labour. As a result, he grew very fat and could not move from one place to another easily. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very clever and.....
15. **Complete the following story following the cue.**
Once the house of a rich man was full of rats. The house became like the town of Hamelin. There were rats everywhere.....

16. Complete the following story following the cue.

From the very boyhood Bayazid Bostami devoted to his mother. He loved his mother very much. He was also very obedient. An interesting event took place one night. While he was studying.....

17. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once upon a time there lived a man in a village. He had a great desire to learn English and so he went to a teacher. The teacher began to teach him, but the man was dull-headed.....

18. Complete the following story following the cue.

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. He was a good ruler and a brave warrior. He loved freedom. His enemy attacked his kingdom. He fought bravely but was defeated. Robert Bruce was.....

19. Complete the following story following the cue.

One day a fox in a jungle fell into a trap. He tried hard to be free himself and managed somehow but lost his tail. Without the tail the fox looked weird and ugly. He felt sad and ashamed. So he hit upon a plan.....

20. Complete the following story following the cue.

There lived two close friends in a certain village. They promised to stay one other's side. One day they were walking through a deep forest suddenly

21. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once there lived two rats in a house. One day they stole a piece of bread from their neighboring house. But the problem arose how to divide it because each of the rats wanted the larger part. When they failed.....

22. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once there was an old farmer. He had three sons. They were all grown up. But they had no good relation with one another. They were disobedient and always quarreled among themselves. The old man was.....

23. Complete the following story following the cue.

One day a lion was sleeping in its cave. A mouse was playing at this place. While playing by chance the mouse ran over the lion's body.....

24. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once there lived a hare and a tortoise in a certain place. The hare was proud of his swift speed and he used to mock the tortoise for its slow pace.....

25. Complete the following story following the cue.

Sheikh Saadi was a great persian poet. He was very simple in his way of life. Once on his way to the court of the king of Iran, he took shelter in a nobleman's house for a night. He was then in very simple dressed.....

26. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.....

27. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once a hungry fox was searching for food in the forest. After a while he came to a vineyard. He was tempted by the fine bunches of ripe grapes and wanted to eat some of it. But.....

28. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once upon a time there was an honest and a pious man. His name was Abu-Ben-Adhem. One day he was sleeping peacefully.....

Question NO: 09

Informal letter

Board Question

01. Suppose, you are Aryan of 12 Quazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Shahbag, Dhaka. Your friend Areeb of 12/7, Sholoshohor, Chattagram is very afraid of English. Now, write a letter to him **describing how to improve in English.** [BB'19]
02. Suppose you are Alif/ Adrita. You have just received a letter from your pen – friend, Clara who lives at 17 Dawning Street, U.K. She **wants to know about Bangladesh.** Now, write a reply to the letter. [DB'17]
03. Suppose you are a student of class XII. Now, write a letter to your younger brother **advising him to refrain from smoking.** [RB'17]
04. Suppose your friend got first prize on debate competition. **Write an e-mail congratulating him.** [Ctg.B'17]

Board Standard Practice Question

01. Suppose, you are eighteen years old. You have recently celebrated your birthday. You have got an alarm clock as a birthday gift from one of your friends. Now, write a letter **thanking your friend for the gift.**
02. Suppose, you are Raihan. Your younger brother, Masud is not sincere to his studies. As a result, he cannot make a good result. You want to make him aware of it. Now, write a letter to him **advising him to be sincere and attentive to his studies.**
03. Write a letter to your friend discussing **the importance of learning English.**
04. Suppose, you are Masud and your HSC Examination is very near at hand. For this, you have prepared yourself for the examination. Now, write a letter to your friend about your **preparation for the examination.**
05. Suppose, you are Raihan/Akhi of 7 Station Road, Rajshahi. Your friend Masud/Riya lives at Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1201. He/She does not read newspaper as he/she has no interest in reading newspaper. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her about **the benefits of reading newspaper.**
06. Suppose, you are Rafid Write a letter to your friend Karima describing the **prize giving ceremony of your college.**
07. Imagine that you spent a week in your friend's home and you were nicely entertained there. Now, write a letter to your friend **thanking him for the hospitality** shown to you by him and other members of his family.
08. Suppose, your name is Mothaher. Recently, your friend Soma has lost her father which is a great shock to her as well as a sad news to you. Now, write a letter to your friend **consoling her on her father's death.**

09. Imagine, you are Robin of 12 College Road, Rajshahi. Recently, you got a letter from your friend, Rabbi who lives at Dhaka, asking you **what you would like to do after your HSC Examination**. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him about it.
10. Suppose, your school is closing soon for the summer vacation. Now, write a letter to your friend **inviting him/her to spend the vacation** with you at your locality. Write to him/her what you want to do and see with him/her during the vacation.
11. Suppose you are Abir. You received a letter from your father yesterday. In the letter, **he warned you not to spend much time in using Facebook**. Now write a reply to his letter.
12. Imagine you are Eshita from Khulna. You have a pen friend Johnson who lives at London in England. He wants to know about Bangladeshi food. Now, Write a letter to your friend describing **the foods and food habits in Bangladesh**.
13. Think that you are Nibedita, living at Kushtia town. Your friend Monir lives in Pabna. She did a good result in the last H.S.C Examination and that result impressed you greatly. Now, write a letter **congratulating him on his brilliant success**.
14. Imagine that one of your school friends is in England for a few days. S/he is having some troubles with the new place and the new food. Write a letter advising him/her on **how to adjust to the new place and the food**.
15. Imagine your friend Rabbi wants to know about the village fair that is held in your village every year. Write a letter to your friend describing **the recent fair of your village**.
16. You have been promoted to class 12. You need to buy some books. For this purpose you need some money. Now write a letter to your father **for sending you some money**.
17. Suppose the marriage ceremony of your elder sister will be taken place on 15th January. Some of your friends will attend the function. Now write a letter to your friend, Samia, **inviting her on the occasion of the marriage ceremony**.
18. Your friend has borrowed one of your text books. Your examination is drawing near. So you need the book badly. Now write a letter to your friend asking him **to return the book** as early as possible.
19. Suppose, you are thinking of studying computer science. This subject is quite modern. But the facilities available in our country are not adequate rather the syllabus is not up to the mark. So, you intend to study the subject in an advanced country like Canada. Now write a letter to your father explaining **why you have chosen to study abroad**.
20. Your younger brother does not know the importance of physical exercise. Now write a letter to him describing **the importance of physical exercise**.
21. Suppose you are Rabbi. You are going to observe your birth day on 15th June. You have arranged a Birthday party. Now write a letter to your friend **inviting him to attend the party**.
22. Imagine your pen friend is an American. He has written you a letter in which he / she wants to know what you are interested in. Write a letter to him / her telling about the **things you are interested in**.
23. Suppose you are Shimu. You have celebrated Pahela Baishakh in your collage premises. Now write a letter to your friend **how you celebrated Pahela Baishakh**.
24. Suppose you are Raihan. Your friend Rabiul doesn't take part in games and sports. Now write a letter to your friend **advising him to take part in games and sports regularly**.

Board**Dhaka Board****Question-2022****Full Marks: 50****Time: 2 Hours****[Short Syllabus]**

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the passage and answer the questions below:

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'-or well-dug on the seashore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply. Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving. Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred years old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.

01. **Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****0.5×10=5**

- (a) The word 'located' in line 1 could be best replaced by—
 (i) local people (ii) looted (iii) situated (iv) available
- (b) At Kuakata, visitors can take pleasure in watching from the sea beach—
 (i) only the sunrise (ii) only the sunset
 (iii) both the sunrise and the sunset (iv) all of the above are false
- (c) The word 'Shimmering' in the text could be best replaced by—
 (i) shivering (ii) shining
 (iii) significant (iv) glaring
- (d) 'Scenic spot' refers to—
 (i) a place having multiple scenes (ii) a place having a calm atmosphere
 (iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty (iv) a place having untidy spots
- (e) Where did the Rakhine live earlier?
 (i) On Kuakata coast (ii) in Patuakhali district
 (iii) Southernmost tip of India (iv) in Arakan

- (f) The word 'devotee' stands for—
 (i) a person who is devoted to something (ii) a person who is hostile to somebody
 (iii) a person who is devoid of something (iv) a person who has no dwelling place
- (g) Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds—What does it imply?
 (i) it is an unused beach (ii) it is a habitat for migratory birds
 (iii) it is an abode of winter birds (iv) All the above statements are correct
- (h) In Kuakata tourism can be a— source of earning money.
 (i) detrimental (ii) spontaneous (iii) lucrative (iv) perilous
- (i) What does the word 'settler' in the passage mean?
 (i) gypsy (ii) nomadic (iii) vagabond (iv) dweller
- (j) Why is Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination?
 (i) For an excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty
 (ii) Because of sandy beaches and blue sky
 (iii) For the simmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal
 (iv) All of the above answers are correct

Read the passage and answer the questions no. 2 and 3:

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country, the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of bloodshed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony.

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954, we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six-Point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reigns of the government, he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him; "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March. We said, "Fine, we will be taking our seats in the Assembly then." I said we will carry out our discussions in the Assembly. I went so far as to say that if anyone came up with an offer that was just, even though we were in the majority we would agree to that offer.

02. Answer the following questions:

2×4=8

- (a) "People of Bangladesh now want to be free."—Explain the line in context of the passage.
 (b) How can a country get economic, political and cultural freedom?
 (c) Why is 1966 important for us?
 (d) Do you know the period mentioned as the "twenty three tragic years?" Why was the period termed as tragic? Explain in your own words.

03. Answer the following questions with synonym and antonym as directed:

0.5×10=5

- (a) grief (antonym) (b) Constitution (synonym) (c) torture (synonym) (d) Agony (antonym)
 (e) enslave (synonym) (f) democracy (antonym) (g) Assembly (synonym) (h) movement (synonym)
 (i) repeatedly (antonym) (i) majority (antonym).

04. Fill in each gap using a suitable word:

0.5×8=4

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere in their work are (a)___ of making anything success. Those who are not (b)___ can never (c)___ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere because they do not know the (d)___ of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (e)___ a good use of it. Sincerity means not only to do work (f)___ but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. If all of us (g)___ sincere, our country will (h)___ be prosperous.

05. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order:

1×8=8

- (a) He asked him where God is.
 (b) Once a lad went to a famous teacher.
 (c) The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.
 (d) The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where he is not.
 (e) He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences.
 (f) He urged to teach the lad.
 (g) He expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.
 (h) The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.

Part-B: Writing Test

06. Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" in about 150 words on the basis of the following questions: 07

- (a) What do you mean by food adulteration?
 (b) How does food get adulterated?
 (c) Why is it being done so?
 (d) Who are responsible for food adulteration?
 (e) Do you think that food adulteration should be continued or it should be controlled immediately?

07. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a suitable title to the story: 07

There was a naughty cowboy who grazed his cows beside a forest. He used to make fun with people crying Tiger! Tiger!.....

08. Summarize the following text:

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa and yours, wherever you are." Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination."

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court. "It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba", the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

Answer

01. (a) (iii) situated (b) (iii) both the sunrise and the sunset
(c) (ii) shining (d) (iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty
(e) (iv) in Arakan (f) (i) a person who is devoted to something
(g) (iv) All the above statements are correct (h) (iii) lucrative
(i) (iv) dweller (j) (iv) All of the above answers are correct
02. (a) This statement by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman proves the long-standing torture by the oppressive Pakistani Rulers. According to him, for the Pakistani Rulers the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of his brothers. Therefore, He and his fellow people want to be free from their cruel ruling.
(b) Upon freeing from foreign domination, a country can get economic, political and cultural freedom.
(c) 1966 is important for us because in this year the Six-Point movement was launched by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman which is often called the "Charter of Freedom of Bangladesh".
(d) Yes, I know the period mentioned as the 'twenty-three' tragic years. They are given in the following:
01. Language movement of 1952 02. Election of 1954
03. Declaration of Martial Law in 1958 04. Six-point movement of 1966
05. Mass movement of 1969
The period was termed as tragic because in those years, the roads of Bangladesh were awash with the blood of the general people.
03. (a) joy/happiness/ bliss/ glee (b) laws/ rules/ charter
(c) torment/misery/agony/suffering/anguish/affliction (c) joy/happiness/ peace/ contentment
(e) subjugate/ shackle/ subdue/ chain (f) unfairness/ tyranny/ dictatorship
(g) gathering/ meeting/ congregation (h) action/ steps/ agitation/
(i) never/ seldom/ infrequently/ rarely (j) minority/ inferiority
04. (a) capable (b) sincere (c) go (d) values/importance/ significance
(e) make (f) properly/ appropriately (g) are (h) certainly/ surely/ easily
- 05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	g	e	h	a	d	c	f



Board**Question-2022**
[Short Syllabus]**Rajshahi Board****Full Marks: 50****Time: 2 Hours**[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]
Part-A: Reading Test

Read the following text and answer the question no. 1:

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'-or well-dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colorful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred years old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.

01. **Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:** 0.5×10=5
- (a) What does the word 'rare' mentioned in the passage refer to?
 (i) common (ii) trifle (iii) general (iv) uncommon
- (b) What is the verb form of 'beauty' mentioned in the passage?
 (i) beautiful (ii) beautifully (iii) beautify (iv) beautification
- (c) The word 'indigenous' in the passage means
 (i) alien (ii) native (iii) foreign (iv) akin
- (d) The synonym of 'perhaps' is-
 (i) frankly (ii) unlikely (iii) probably (iv) truly
- (e) Kuakata is a holy land for-
 (i) the Buddhists (ii) the Rakhaine (iii) the Hindus (iv) both the Hindus and Buddhists
- (f) The Rakhaines originally came from-
 (i) Arakan district (ii) Kuakata coast (iii) Latachapli union (iv) Patuakhali district
- (g) What does the word 'origin' in the passage refer to?
 (i) End (ii) Source (iii) Outlet (iv) Introduction

- (h) The word 'unique' mentioned in the passage is a/an—
 (i) verb (ii) adverb (iii) adjective (iv) noun
- (i) The word 'holy' mentioned in the passage means—
 (i) open (ii) shrine (iii) free (iv) pure
- (j) When, according to the passage, did the Rakhaines settle down on Kuakata coast?
 (i) When they were invited by the Mughals.
 (ii) When they were expelled from their country by the Mughals.
 (iii) When they found the land suitable for living.
 (iv) When the Mughals came to Arakans.

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 2 and 3:

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders spoke. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behaviour you have to follow in a company. We are social being and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour-'etiquette' and 'manners'. 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society. We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life.

02. **Answer the following questions:**

2×4=8

- (a) What do you mean by 'etiquette' and 'manners'?
 (b) What have we been taught as a child to do when we are in company?
 (c) Manner can be good or bad: Explain the statement.
 (d) Where do we learn etiquette and manners from? Why do we have to be careful about etiquette and manners?

03. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below: 0.5×10=5**

- (a) tradition (synonym) (b) elders (antonym) (c) wedding (synonym) (d) pleasant (antonym)
 (e) protest (antonym) (f) possibly (synonym) (g) company (synonym) (h) presence (antonym)
 (i) polite (synonym) (j) behave (antonym)

04. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap**

0.5 × 8 = 4

Language plays a very important (a)___ in our life. We use language from the (b)___ we wake up in the morning (c)___ we go to bed at night. We use language to express what we (d)___ and to say what we like or (e)___. We also use language to (f)___ information. In short language is (g)___ present in our life. It is an (h)___ part of what we do and believe.

05. **The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence.**

1×8=8

- (a) A number of people applied for the job.
 (b) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.
 (c) Once there lived a Sultan in a country.
 (d) Then he invited applications.
 (e) When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.
 (f) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
 (g) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
 (h) So, he asked for the wise counsellor's advice.

Part B-Writing

06. Write a paragraph on 'Price Hike' based on the answers to the following questions: 07
- What is price hike?
 - Why does price of things increase?
 - How do people suffer for price hike?
 - How can we control it?
 - What should we do to stop it?

07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: 07
- One day I was going to college to take my final exam at 10 am. At 9 when I was 20 minutes away from my college, suddenly a sick old man fell down.....

08. Write a summary of the following text: 06

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Answer

01. (a) (iv) uncommon (b) (ii) beautify (c) (ii) native (d) (iii) probably
(e) (iv) both the Hindus and Buddhists (f) (i) Arakan district (g) (ii) Source
(h) (iii) adjective (i) (iv) pure (j) (ii) When they were expelled from their country by the Mughals.
02. (a) 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad.
(b) We, as a child, have been taught to be polite in company. Besides we have been taught to follow the correct norms of behaviors as well as etiquette and manner
(c) Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. In the same way, it is a good manner to be polite in company.
(d) We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. We have to be careful about etiquette and manners because we are social beings.
03. (a) custom, heritage (b) youngers (c) marriage, matrimony
(d) bitter, discordant, boring, bad (e) agreement, harmony, calmness
(f) likely, perhaps, probably, maybe (g) association, circle (h) absence
(i) amicable, cordial, affable, courteous (j) misbehave
04. (a) role (b) moment/ time (c) till/ until (d) think
(e) dislike (f) share (g) always (h) integral

05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	f	h	d	a	g	b	e

Board

Question-2022

[Short Syllabus]

Chattogram Board

Full Marks: 50

Time: 2 Hours

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the following text and answer the questions:

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behavior and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys. The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse. In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married off before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

01. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

0.5×10=5

- (a) What could be the closest meaning of the word "constitute" in the first sentence?
 (i) Take (ii) Form (iii) Add (iv) Mark
- (b) The phrase 'take place' in the second sentence stands for ____
 (i) occur (ii) recur (iii) go to a place (iv) all of them
- (c) The synonym of 'affluent' is ____
 (i) destitute (ii) poor (iii) poverty (iv) well off
- (d) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'core' in the first sentence?
 (i) Alternative (ii) Subsidiary (iii) Central (iv) Minor
- (e) The phrase leads to in the passage refers to ____
 (i) results of (ii) results in (iii) results from (iv) results to
- (f) Adolescence is a ____ period from childhood to adulthood.
 (i) constant (ii) transitional (iii) rigid (iv) fixed
- (g) The synonym of legal is ____
 (i) illicit (ii) banned (iii) prohibited (iv) lawful
- (h) The word 'economic' can be replaced by ____
 (i) monetary (ii) economical (iii) cheap (iv) financed
- (i) The word 'widespread' mentioned in the passage means-
 (i) limited (ii) wide-ranging (iii) narrow (iv) minor
- (j) The word 'marginalization' refers to ____
 (i) holding a lot of power (ii) underestimation
 (iii) boldness in decision making (iv) having sympathy for others

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 2 and 3:

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers. While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol causing irreparable damage to their health and life.

02. Answer the following questions:

2×4=8

- Why are adolescent girls pulled out of school?
- What happens to a girl when she loses mobility?
- Who are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems—boys or girls? Why?
- What major problems do boys face during adolescence?

03. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below: 0.5×10=5

- usually (synonym)
- illegal (antonym)
- demand (synonym)
- majority (antonym)
- maternal (antonym)
- mortality (antonym)
- mobility (antonym)
- curtail (antonym)
- unemployed (antonym)
- expose (antonym)

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

0.5×8=4

In recent years there have been many alarming reports that world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide (a)___ evidence (b)___ world's temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global (c)___ is caused (d)___ increased amounts of carbon dioxide (e)___ the earth. Most climatologists (f)___ that greenhouse effect is the likely (g)___ of this global warming. It may harm human (h)___ seriously.

05. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence:

1×8=8

- He wrote a lot of poems, songs-gazals, short stories, poems, novels, etc.
- He lost his father at the age of eight and at the age of eleven he showed his poetic genius.
- At the age of nineteen, he joined the Army as an ordinary soldier to the fight in the First World War.
- On his return from the battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen.
- It was tragic that he had been suffering from a fatal disease since 1942 and remained paralyzed for the rest of his life.
- In 1924 he married Promila in Kolkata.
- Bangladesh became independent in 1971 and he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata in 1972.
- Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal.

Part B-Writing

06. Write a paragraph on 'The Victory Day' based on the answers to the following questions:

07

- When is our Victory Day?
- Why is it called so?
- What is the brief history behind it?
- How do we observe the day?
- What is the significance of the day?

07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: 07
Once a golden necklace was lost from a Richman's house. A few servants worked in that house. Naturally, it was suspected that any one of the servants had stolen the necklace.....

08. Summarize the following text: 06
My brothers,
I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty- three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

Answer

01. (a) (ii) Form (b) (i) occur (c) (iv) well off (d) (iii) Central
(e) (iii) results from (f) (ii) transitional (g) (iv) lawful (h) (i) monetary
(i) (ii) wide ranging (j) (ii) underestimation
02. (a) Adolescent girls are pulled out of school either for their early marriage or work to support their family.
(b) When a girl loses mobility, she curtails her economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Also, she lacks information about health issues.
(c) The girls are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems. Because, in our country early marriage for girls is evident. Being married at an early age brings many more health problems for an adolescent girl like the lack of mobility.
(d) There are many major problems boys face during adolescence First of all, they lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Secondly, many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. Thirdly, they are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. Finally, they are likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol causing irreparable damage to their health and life.
03. (a) normally, generally, usually, habitually (b) legal (c) want, need
(d) minority (e) paternal (f) immortality (g) immobility
(h) increase, extend (i) employed (j) cover, conceal, hide
04. (a) strong/ empirical (b) that (c) temperature (d) by
(e) around (f) report (g) factor/ cause (h) kind

05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
viii	ii	i	iii	iv	vi	v	vii

Board**Question-2022**
[Short Syllabus]**Sylhet Board****Full Marks: 50****Time: 2 Hours**

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the passage and answer the question no. 1:

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heavy heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights. What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony! The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six-Point movement, our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

01. **Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:****0.5×10=5**

- (a) The word "grief" refers to—
 (i) pleasure (ii) sadness (iii) severe pain (iv) surprise
- (b) The phrase "aware of" in the second sentence indicates—
 (i) think of (ii) conscious of (iii) free of (iv) sure of
- (c) How many cities have been mentioned here?
 (i) two (ii) seven (iii) four (iv) five
- (d) The people of Bengal voted for—
 (i) the Awami League (ii) the Muslim League (iii) Ayub Khan (iv) Yahya Khan
- (e) Why did Ayub Khan declare Martial Law?
 (i) to enslave us (ii) to serve us (iii) to develop this state (iv) to win the election
- (f) When was the six-point-movement launched?
 (i) in 1970 (ii) in 1966 (iii) in 1990 (iv) in 1958
- (g) Who fell from power after the movement of 1969?
 (i) Ayub Khan (ii) Yahya Khan (iii) Shahbaz Khan (iv) Tikka Khan
- (h) The word 'torture' in line 10 indicates—
 (i) physical comfort (ii) physical and mental pain (iii) mental peace (iv) feeling of boredom
- (i) How many years did the people of Bengal pass in agony?
 (i) 25 years (ii) 24 years (iii) 30 years (iv) 23 years
- (j) During the six-point-movement, people were shot dead on—
 (i) 7 March (ii) 26 March (iii) 16 December (iv) 7 June

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 2 and 3:

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour-'etiquette' and 'manners'. 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society. We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you' in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me' 'excuse me' 'may I' are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

02. Answer the following questions:

2×4=8

- What does the word 'etiquette' mean?
- What does the word 'manners' refer to?
- From where do we learn manners?
- Give an example of a bad manner.

03. Read the text above and write the synonym or antonym of the words as directed.

0.5×10=5

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Correct (antonym) | (b) Polite (synonym) | (c) Particular (synonym) | (d) Remember (antonym) |
| (e) Vary (antonym) | (f) Institution (synonym) | (g) Profession (synonym) | (h) Careful (antonym) |
| (i) Bound (synonym) | (j) Smooth (antonym) | | |

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

0.5×8=4

Covid-19, the pandemic disaster has forced us to (a)___ some rules of health. Students are regularly wearing (b)___ and using sanitizer. As a result, they are keeping themselves aloof (c)___ many diseases. They are now very much aware of the (d)___ of cleanliness. If this habit is (e)___ permanently, it will certainly be helpful in making a healthy generation. This is a precondition for (f)___ education. Therefore, this pandemic condition has paved the way for a good (g)___ environment and a good generation. Now, we must (h)___ the opportunity this pandemic disease has created.

05. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences to make a coherent order.

1×8=8

- Due to this drastic change, people cannot decide what appropriately to do to fight this danger,
- We are witnessing a serious education crisis that was once beyond imagination.
- Because of the inconceivable Covid-19 disaster, the entire world is passing a very difficult time.
- They also find difficulties keeping pace with this change
- This disaster has changed the world scenario drastically.
- The hope is that with the problems, some prospects are also appearing.
- Our education sector is undergoing the same critical condition.
- However, there is a ray of hope.

Part B-Writing

06. Write a paragraph on the topic A Society I Dream of` in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

07

- What, according to your idea, is a good society?
- What are the aspects of a fair society?
- What may be your role to make that kind of society?
- How do you want to work to make it happen?
- What is the importance of making this sort of society?

07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07
Monon has studied Information and Communication Technology at a public university. He wants to be a skillful engineer. He is going to enter the job market and preparing himself accordingly. One day a company offers a job to Monon.....

08. Summarize the following text. 06

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly:
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly:
Then heigh-ho, the holly!
This life is most jolly
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remembered not.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly...

Answer

01. (a) (ii) sadness (b) (ii) conscious of (c) (iv) five (d) (i) the Awami League
(e) (i) to enslave us (f) (ii) in 1966 (g) (i) Ayub Khan (h) (ii) physical and mental pain
(i) (iv) 23 years (j) (iv) 7 June
02. (a) 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviors in society. It is a term of describing our social behavior.
(b) The word 'manners' refers to the behaviour that is regarded to be polite in a certain society or culture. Manners can either be good or be bad.
(c) We learn manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies.
(d) Speaking with food in one's mouth is an example of bad manner.
03. (a) incorrect, fault, wrong (b) amicable, cordial, affable, courteous
(c) certain (d) forget
(e) agree, match, fix (f) organization, academy
(g) employment, business, occupation (h) careless, heedless, incautious
(i) obligated, constrained, restrained (j) complicated, complex, agitated
04. (a) follow/ maintain (b) mask (c) from (d) rules/ importance
(e) formed/ followed (f) proper/ sound (g) healthier (h) use/ grab

05.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c	e	a	d	g	b	h	f

Board**Question-2022**
[Short Syllabus]**Barisal Board****Full Marks: 50****Time: 2 Hours**

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test**Read the following text and answer the question no. 1:**

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full time work in her in-laws household. In the in-law's house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraceptive. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers. While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal.

01. **Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:** **0.5×10=5**

- (a) What does the word 'mobility' in the passage refer to?
 (i) motionlessness (ii) flexibility (iii) stillness (iv) immobility
- (b) What is the common view of the girls when they get married?
 (i) They get opportunity for higher education
 (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
 (iii) They usually help their parents.
 (iv) They usually become the decision maker of her in-laws' house
- (c) For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are in greater risks in terms of....
 (i) child bearing (ii) nursing of the elders in her in-laws' house
 (iii) sending her child to school (iv) nurturing the child
- (d) What does the word 'illegal' in the passage refer to?
 (i) lawful (ii) authorized (iii) unlawful (iv) legitimate

- (e) What does the word 'expose' in the passage refer to?
 (i) hide (ii) disclose (iii) refrain (iv) suppress
- (f) What does the word 'pull out' in the passage refer to?
 (i) keep (ii) continue (iii) keep up (iv) quit
- (g) The word 'anaemia' refers to-
 (i) blood pressure (ii) blood sugar (iii) shortage of blood (iv) blood contamination
- (h) The closest meaning of 'study' is-
 (i) skipping (ii) omitting (iii) reporting (iv) learning
- (i) What is the synonym of the word 'unaware' in the passage?
 (i) conscious (ii) aware (iii) ignorant (iv) cognizant
- (j) What does the word 'majority' in the passage refer to?
 (i) minority (ii) marginal (iii) nominal (iv) greater part

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 2 and 3:

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight "and the glory of the lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together".

This is our hope. This is the faith that I shall go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.....

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual. "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" (Abridged).

02. Answer the following questions:

2×4=8

- (a) What is the dream of Martin Luther King Jr. expressed in the first four lines of the text?
 (b) One day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low. Explain in your own words.
 (c) "This is the faith that I will go back to the South with." What is the faith of Martin Luther King Jr.?
 (d) What, according to Martin Luther King Jr., will be the use of this faith?

03. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below: 0.5×10=5

- (a) dream (synonym) (b) straight (synonym) (c) faith (antonym) (d) freedom (synonym)
 (e) happen (antonym) (f) mountain (synonym) (g) reveal (antonym) (h) discord (antonym)
 (i) mighty (antonym) (i) let (synonym)

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

0.5×8=4

Examination is very important in student's life. It justifies a student's (a)____. No student can be (b)____ to next class without examination. So, every student (c)____ hard to pass the examination. There are many ways to do (d)____ in the examination and meritorious students follow these ways, Gathering (e)____ is not all things to approach the examination. One may gather much (f)____ about his subject, but if he cannot (g)____ his performance in the examination, his such kind of knowledge is (h)____.

05. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

1×8=8

- (a) Haji Mohsin took him to another room and opened a box.
- (b) Haji Mohsin woke up and caught hold of the thief.
- (c) The box was full of gold and money.
- (d) He took pity with the poor man.
- (e) He was famous for his kindness.
- (f) Haji Mohsin helped the poor and the helpless people with food and clothes.
- (g) A thief entered into his bedroom one night.
- (h) The man said, "Sir, I am very poor, I have no food in my house".

Part II-Writing Test

06. Write a paragraph on "The Victory Day" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

07

- (a) When is our Victory Day?
- (b) Why is it called so?
- (c) What is the brief history behind it?
- (d) How do we observe the day?
- (e) What is the significance of the day?

07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:

07

One day a boy of class five was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss.....

08. Summarize the following text:

06

"He is the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for literature, once remarked. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony. "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic - and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities", he told the court. "It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him Madiba' the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

Answer

01. (a) (ii) flexibility
 (b) (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-laws household
 (c) (i) child bearing (d) (iii) unlawful (e) (ii) disclose (f) (iv) quit
 (g) (iii) shortage of blood (h) (iii) reporting (i) (iii) ignorant (j) (iv) greater part
02. (a) According to the first four lines of the text, Martin Luther King Jr. dreams of making an ideal society where every man and woman will be treated equally.
 He says, 'one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight.'
 All these statements by him prove his dream in equal rights of every person irrespective of their caste and colors.
- (b) This statement by Martin Luther King Jr. proves his dream in equal rights of men and women. He was a very much hater of racism which was existing seriously during his time. For this reason, he gave this speech titled 'I have a dream' before many people to show his position against the existing belief at that time.
- (c) The faith of Martin Luther King Jr. is giving equal rights to every person irrespective of their caste and colors. According to him, he wants to decorate the whole USA like this way.
- (d) According to Martin Luther King Jr. the use of this faith will be miraculous. If America is shaped on this faith, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual. "Free at last! Free at last!"
03. (a) ambition, aspiration, hope, goal, aim, desire, wish (b) unswerving, undeviating, linear, direct
 (c) mistrust/suspicion/distrust (d) liberty/ liberation/ independence
 (e) close/ cease/ halt (f) peak/ height
 (g) conceal/ hide (h) agreement/ accord
 (i) tiny/ insignificant (j) allow/permit/ approve
04. (a) ability/ quality/skill (b) promoted
 (c) must study/ should study/ studies/ tries (d) well
 (e) knowledge/ information (f) knowledge/ information
 (g) show (h) useless/ meaningless

05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	e	g	b	h	d	a	c



Board**Question-2022****[Short Syllabus]****Jashore Board****Full Marks: 50****Time: 2 Hours**

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 1,90,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnected beels and jalmahals. The most important beels are Chatla, Pinlarkona, Dulla, Sakua, Barajalla, Balijhuri, Lamba, Tekonia, Haorkhal, Tural, Baghaikuri and Chinaura. Hakaluki Haor is bounded by the Kushiara river as well as a stretch of the Sonai- Bardal river to the north, by the Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and to the south and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 1,90,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor. Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are the main fish species found here. From the Kushiara, there are frequent upstream movements of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki Haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In the early monsoon, these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

01. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

0.5×10=5

- (a) The word 'resource' stands for—
 (i) wealth (ii) establishment (iii) source (iv) entrance
- (b) 'Livelihood' could be best replaced by—
 (i) credit (ii) subsistence (iii) profit (iv) endurance
- (c) When do the mother fisheries produce fries?
 (i) In winter season (ii) In the spring (iii) In summer season (iv) In rainy season.
- (d) Why have the (d) beels lost the capacity to provide shelter for mother fries?
 (i) Because of the scarcity of water (ii) Because of extreme water flow
 (iii) Because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals (iv) Because of water pollution
- (e) What does the word 'falls' mean in the passage?
 (i) Refers to (ii) Divides into (iii) Belongs to (iv) Drops into
- (f) The word 'aquatic' refers to—
 (i) fertile (ii) terrestrial (iii) small (iv) marine
- (g) Choose the false statement from the following:
 (i) Hakaluki Haor is an Ecologically Critical Area
 (ii) 1.9 million people live in the area surrounding Hakaluki Haor
 (iii) Hakaluki Haor is surrounded by a river called Chatla
 (iv) Different kinds of fisheries are available in Hakaluki Haor

- (h) What does 'parent fish' refer to?
 (i) Either mother or father fish (ii) Roe or fish egg (iii) Brood of fish (iv) All of them
- (i) The word "dewater" in the passage implies—
 (i) to fill with water (ii) to pour water (iii) to use water (iv) to drain water"
- (j) What does the word "blessed" imply?
 (i) Inundated (ii) Flooded (iii) Gifted (iv) Cursed

Read the passage below and answer the questions 2 and 3:

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2) early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time. Cultures and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century—puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviors are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication. The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement towards social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences. Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.

02. Answer the following questions 2×4=8
- (a) Define adolescence in your own words.
 (b) What are the experiences an adolescent undergoes?
 (c) Mention the stages of growth from childhood to adulthood.
 (d) Adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential". Describe in brief.
03. Read the passage again and then write the synonym or antonym of the following words as directed: $0.5 \times 10 = 5$
- (a) situation (synonym) (b) fairly (antonym) (c) independence (antonym)
 (d) reasoning (synonym) (e) abstract (antonym) (f) consider (synonym) (g) exert (antonym)
 (h) potential (antonym) (i) individual (synonym) (j) tremendous (synonym)
04. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: $0.5 \times 8 = 4$
- Civility means polite (a) ___ or modesty. It also (b) ___ courteous manner. It is a great virtue (c) ___ a man. To be well-behaved, or good-natured, we need not (d) ___ money. We have to (e) ___ willingness to attain civility. We have to (f) ___ some code of conduct and (g) ___ the norms of etiquette of the society. It (h) ___ from society to society. However, one has to practise good manner in one's character from an early age. No expenditure but consciousness is required.

05. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence: 1×8=8
- (a) MRT Line-6 is the first line to be approved from Uttara to Motijheel covering a length of 20 km.
 (b) This project is being developed by the Dhaka Mass Transit Company.
 (c) Moreover, this Metro Rail Project will have 16 elevated stations in total.
 (d) Indeed, the initiative will uplift the traffic system to an internationally advanced level.
 (e) It is projected to serve 60,000 passengers per hour.
 (f) The Dhaka Metro Rail Project' is a wise and far-sighted initiative by the current government.
 (g) It will also reduce the existing traffic jams to a great extent.
 (h) A total of five lines, MRT 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 have been proposed for this project.

Part B-Writing

06. Write a paragraph in about 200 words on "The Impact of Facebook on Teenagers". 08
07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 06
- It was 20 March of 2020. Sarah was very happy because her family was going to have a tour to Saint Martin Island the next week. She was watching TV with a jolly mood. Suddenly, a news popped up "Government has declared lockdown for a period of 15 days all over the country with a view to controlling the spread of Covid-19 and protecting people from being infected with it....."
08. Write a summary of the following text. 06
- All people dream, but not equally.
 Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,
 Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.
 But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,
 For they dream their dreams with open eyes,
 And make them come true,

Answer

01. (a) (i) wealth (b) (ii) subsistence (c) (iv) In rainy season (d) (iii) Because
 of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals (e) (iii) Belongs to
 (f) (iv) marine (g) (ii) Hakaluki Haor is surrounded by a river called Chatla
 (h) (i) Either mother or father fish (i) (iv) to drain water (j) (iii) Gift
02. (a) Adolescence is defined as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This period represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy.
 (b) An adolescent undergoes some crucial experiences and developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement towards social and economic and independence, development of identity, the capacity for abstract reasoning and the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles.
 (c) There are four or five stages of growth: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years).
 (d) Adolescence is called a time of tremendous growth and potential because this period represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Also, this is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments.
03. (a) circumstances (b) unfairly (c) dependence, subservience (d) acumen, analysis
 (e) concrete (f) acknowledge, recognize, contemplate (g) conceal, hide
 (h) unlikely, lacking, (i) alone, respective, single (j) astounding, colossal, enormous
04. (a) behaviors (b) means (c) of (d) have/ own
 (e) have (f) follow (g) maintain (h) varies/ differs

05.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	b	h	a	c	e	g	d

Board

Question-2022

[Short Syllabus]

Cumilla Board

Full Marks: 50

Time: 2 Hours

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the following text and answer the questions:

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, spoke. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in accompany. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour 'etiquette' and 'manners'. Etiquette is a French word and it means the rules of correct behavior in society. The word 'manners' means the behavior that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behavior for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practice them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you' in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me', 'excuse me', 'may I', are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

01. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

0.5×10=5

- (a) What is the closest meaning of the word 'Greet'?
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) Congratulate | (ii) Welcome | (iii) Consider | (iv) See off |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
- (b) The phrase 'keep quiet' in the passage stands for-
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| (i) noisy, | (ii) stand | (iii) silent, | (iv) chaos |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
- (c) The synonym of 'schooling' is
- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| (i) knowledge | (ii) experience | (iii) sensibility | (iv) education |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
- (d) What should be the antonym of 'certainly'?
- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Di certainly | (ii) Mis certainly | (iii) Uncertainly | (iv) Non-certainly |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
- (e) Our social behavior is described by— terms.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (i) three | (ii) four | (iii) one | (iv) two |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
- (f) The word 'polite' can be replaced by—
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| (i) gentle | (ii) calm | (iii) wise | (iv) silent |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
- (g) Manners is of — kinds.
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (i) five | (ii) six | (iii) two | (iv) four |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|

- (h) A bad mannered person is disliked by—
 (i) nobody (ii) everybody (iii) somebody (iv) someone
- (i) 'Please' is a kind of—
 (i) order (ii) proposal (iii) request (iv) offerings
- (j) The word 'occasions' can be replaced by—
 (i) meetings (ii) programs (iii) entertainments (iv) feasts

Read the following text and answer the questions 2 and 3:

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara police station of Potuakhali district is about 30 km. in length and 6 km. in breadth. It is 70 km. from Potuakhali district headquarters and 320 km. from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua' or well dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it becomes a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

02. Answer the following questions.

2×4=8

- (a) What is the distance of Kuakata from Potuakhali and Dhaka?
 (b) What makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot?
 (c) How is the name Kuakata originated?
 (d) Why did the Rakhaines come to Kuakata?

03. Read the passage and then write the antonym and synonym of the words as directed.

0.5×10=5

- (a) Rare (Synonym) (b) Natural (Antonym) (c) Excellent (Synonym) (d) Follow (Antonym)
 (e) Forest (Synonym) (f) Early (Antonym) (g) Destination (Synonym) (h) Expel (Antonym)
 (i) Tradition (Synonym) (j) Fresh (Antonym)

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

0.5×8=4

Gender (a)___ is a deeply rooted social and cultural problem of our country. From the very (b)___ of a girl child the disparity begins. Day by day she grows up and faces the (c)___ attitude of the (d)___ members to her. She begins to understand that she is deprived of the basic (e)___ necessary to build up her career. But she does not get (f)___ way to overcome the burdens of the (g)___ of social oppression. In this way, she ends up her life keeping her dreams in her (h)___.

05. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

1×8=8

- (a) In 1994, Mandela was elected as the first black president of Africa.
 (b) After passing nearly three decades, he was freed.
 (c) Nelson Mandela, the black leader understood the fact.
 (d) Finally, he left his public life in 2004 and worldly life in 2013.
 (e) White domination in South Africa was a very inhuman practice.
 (f) So, he was arrested and sent behind the prison bar.
 (g) He raised his voice against the cruelties of apartheid.
 (h) The white African leader F.W. de Klerk negotiated the end of racism.

Part II-Writing

06. Write a paragraph on “**Dream**” in about 150 words based on the answers to the following questions: 07
- What is a dream?
 - What are the characteristics of a dream?
 - Why do we dream?
 - Do you have any dream in your life?
 - What do you do to fulfil your dream?
07. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 07
- Bithi is a shelterless, helpless street orphan of ten years who sells flowers on the intersection of Dhaka street. She lives on the income of what she gets from selling flowers. One day, while selling flowers in the traffic jam.....
08. **Write a summary of the following text.** 06
- World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the cited transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century-puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late and their sexual attitudes and behaviors are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication

Answer

01. (a) (ii) Welcome (b) (iii) silent (c) (iv) education (d) (iii) Uncertainly
(e) (iv) two (f) (i) gentle (g) (iii) two (h) (ii) everybody
(i) (iii) request (j) (ii) programs
02. (a) It is 70 km. away from Potuakhali district headquarters and is 320 km. away from Dhaka.
(b) An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot.
(c) The name Kuakata is originated from the story of a 'Kua' or well dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water.
(d) The Rakhaines came to Kuakata because they were expelled from Arakan by the Mughals.
03. (a) infrequent, scarce, sparse, limited (b) artificial (c) superb, outstanding
(d) neglect (e) woodland, jungle (f) late (g) target, terminal, aim, stop
(h) permit, admit, allow (i) custom, belief, attitude (j) normal
04. (a) disparity/ inequality/ discrimination (b) birth (c) bad/unusual
(d) family (e) education (f) easy/comfortable (g) chain (h) mind
- 05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	g	f	b	h	a	d

Board**Dinajpur Board****Question-2022****[Short Syllabus]****Full Marks: 50****Time: 2 Hours**

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the following text and answer the question no. 1:

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the sea), is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli Union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district head-quarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name 'Kuakata' takes its origin from the story of 'Kua'-or well dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighbourhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats playing in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.

01. **Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:****0.5×10=05**

- (a) Where is the Kuakata located?
 (i) in Khulna (ii) in Barguna (iii) in Barishal (iv) in Patuakhali
- (b) What does the word 'known' in the passage refer to?
 (i) common (ii) obscure (iii) familiar (iv) rare
- (c) The word 'scenic' mentioned in the passage means _____
 (i) distortion (ii) repulsive (iii) attractive (iv) perversion
- (d) What does the word 'destination' in the passage refer to?
 (i) mission (ii) aim (iii) goal (iv) vision
- (e) The Rakhaines were expelled by
 (i) the English (ii) the Spanish (iii) the Somalians (iv) the Mughals
- (f) The Rakhaines originally came from _____
 (i) Arakan district (ii) Latachapli Union (iii) Lusai (iv) Laos
- (g) The word heritage mentioned in the passage means
 (i) usual (ii) common (iii) tradition (iv) administration
- (h) The word 'indigenous' mentioned in the passage means _____
 (i) foreign (ii) native (iii) alien (iv) akin

- (i) What does the word 'picturesque' in the passage refer to?
 (i) ugly (ii) vivid (iii) attractive (iv) typical
- (j) Kuakata is also a holy place for the—
 (i) Buddhists and Muslims (ii) Aryans and Algerians
 (iii) Hindus and Buddhists (iv) Indians and Iranians

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 2 and 3:

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives.

There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh: 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys. The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by inequality and sub-ordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to wide spread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse. In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys.

However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married off before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Researchers find that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

02. Answer the following questions:-

2×4=08

- (a) How can you define the term 'adolescence'?
 (b) Why are the adolescents considered to be important?
 (c) What is the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh?
 (d) What does gender inequality lead to?

03. Read the above passage again and then write the antonyms or synonyms of the words as directed below.

0.5×10=0.5

- (a) core (synonym) (b) style (synonym) (c) violence (synonym) (d) inequality (antonym)
 (e) constitute (synonym) (f) abuse (antonym) (g) legal (synonym) (h) affluent (antonym)
 (i) widespread (synonym) (j) growth (antonym).

04. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

0.5×8=04

In recent years there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide (a)___ evidence that world's temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global (b)___ is caused (c)___ increased amount of carbon-di-oxide (d)___ the earth. Most climatologists (e)___ that greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. It may harm human (f)___ seriously. This could catastrophically (g)___ mankind's (h)___ to grow food.

05. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

08

- (a) He died on August 29, 1976 and was buried in the compound of Dhaka University.
 (b) He wrote a lot of poems, songs, ghazals, short stories, novels, etc.
 (c) He lost his father at the age of eight and at the age of eleven he showed his poetic genius.
 (d) At the age of nineteen, he joined the army as an ordinary soldier but after the First World War he gave up the sword for the pen.
 (e) It was tragic that he had been suffering from a cruel disease since 1942 and remained paralyzed for the rest of his life.
 (f) Bangladesh became independent in 1971 and he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata in 1972.
 (g) Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal.
 (h) Then he was declared our national poet by the government of Bangladesh.

Part B-Writing

06. Write a paragraph on 'An Ideal Student' based on the answers to the following questions. 07
- Who is an ideal student?
 - What are the characteristics of an ideal student?
 - What duties and responsibilities does an ideal student perform?
 - What does he always think about?
 - How is an ideal student treated by the general mass?
 - Do you want to be an ideal student? Why?

07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07
- Once a farmer had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg everyday. The farmer used to sell them in the local market and in no time he became quite solvent. But his wife was very greedy.....

08. Summarize the following text. 06
- As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, spoke. Possibly, you at times grugged such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want, especially in the presence of others. There are rules of behaviour you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.
- We have two terms to describe our social behaviour— 'etiquette' and 'manners'. 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture.
- Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

Answer

01. (a) (iv) in Patuakhali (b) (iii) familiar (c) (iii) attractive (d) (iii) goal
(e) (iv) the Mughals (f) (i) Arakan district (g) (iii) tradition (h) (ii) native
(i) (iii) attractive (j) (iii) Hindus and Buddhists
02. (a) Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood occurs. Moreover in this period behaviours and life styles are formed.
(b) The adolescents considered to be important because adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
(c) The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is defined by inequality and sub-ordination within the family and society.
(d) Gender inequality leads to wide spread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
03. (a) central, key, fundamental (b) manner, way, habit, behavior, characteristic
(c) clash, assault, brutality, cruelty, (d) equality
(e) form, construct, frame, create (f) care, kindness, approval, aid
(g) lawful, constitutional, legitimate (h) poor, needy, impoverished, destitute
(i) comprehensive, broad, boundless (j) decline, stagnation, worsening
04. (a) strong/empirical (b) temperance (c) by (d) around
(e) report (f) kind (g) hamper/decrease (h) ability

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	c	b	d	e	f	h	a

Board

Question-2022

[Short Syllabus]

Mymensingh Board

Full Marks: 50

Time: 2 Hours

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

Read the passage and answer the question 1:

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 1,90,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The most important beels are Chatla, Pinlar kona, Dulla, Sakua, Barajalla, Balijhuri, Lamba, Tekoria, Haorkhal, Tural, Baghalkuri and Chinaura. Hakaluki haor is bounded by the Kushiara river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, by the Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and to the south, and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 1,90,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor. Hakaluki haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are the main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movement of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

01. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

0.5×10=5

- (a) What does the word "inland" mean?
 (i) close (ii) outlet (iii) internal (iv) lineage
- (b) What could be the closest meaning for 'numerous'?
 (i) few (ii) measurable (iii) immeasurable (iv) tiny
- (c) Hakaluki haor is of – hectares.
 (i) 18,000 (ii) 18,386 (iii) 1,90,000 (iv) 1,90,500
- (d) This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in-
 (i) March 1999 (ii) April 1999 (iii) May 1999 (iv) June 1999
- (e) Hakaluki haor is located in-
 (i) Sylhet and Hobigonj (ii) Maulvibazar and Sunamgonj
 (iii) Sylhet and Maulvibazar (iv) Sunamganj and Hobigonj
- (f) The ecosystem of Hakaluki is-
 (i) normal (ii) ordinary (iii) intricate (iv) shrewd
- (g) The best synonym of "tributaries" is-
 (i) close (ii) branches (iii) tribute (iv) enhancement
- (h) 'Livelihood' could be best replaced by-
 (i) way of life (ii) source of life
 (iii) source of income (iv) stage after adulthood

- (i) What is the meaning of the word 'aquatic'?
- (i) terrestrial (ii) marine (iii) plant (iv) fertile
- (j) Hakaluki is bounded by the Kulaura-Beanibazer road to the
- (i) east (ii) west (iii) south (iv) south-west

Read the passage and answer the questions 2 and 3:

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its Manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days." Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994..... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation" in 1993. Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F. W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

02. **Read the passage given above and answer the following questions:** 2×4=8

- (a) Who was Nelson Mandela? What is the ideal of Mandela?
- (b) What did Nelson Mandela say in his acceptance speech on becoming south Africa's first black president?
- (c) What is race discrimination? What was Mandela's remark on race discrimination?
- (d) Why is Mandela called an icon of peace and reconciliation?

03. **Read the passage given above and write the synonym or antonym of the words as directed below. 0.5×10=5**

- (a) shackle (synonym) (b) icon (synonym) (c) emancipation (synonym) (d) war (antonym)
- (e) hate (antonym) (f) fought (synonym) (g) acceptance (antonym) (h) bridge (synonym)
- (i) awarded (antonym) (j) prison (synonym)

04. **Fill in the gaps using suitable words.** 0.5×8=4

Our liberation is the (a)___ achievement in our national life. It was (b)___ in 1971. We had been (c)___ Pakistani rule for twenty-five years. But the discrimination, (d)___ and suppression of the West Pakistani rulers (e)___ us to wage the Liberation War. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the struggle for (f)___ . But soon he was (g)___ by the Pakistani rulers. However, people from all (h)___ of life took part in the war responding to the call and order of Bangabandhu.

05. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order:** 1×8=8

- (a) As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
- (b) Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man.
- (c) He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
- (d) He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
- (e) He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
- (f) His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.
- (g) Thus, he redressed the problem of drinking water.
- (h) The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.

Part B-Writing

06. Write a paragraph on 'Food Adulteration' on the basis of the answers to the following questions. 07
- What do you mean by food adulteration?
 - How does food get adulterated?
 - Why is it being done so?
 - Who are responsible for food adulteration?
 - Do you think food adulteration should be continued or it should be controlled immediately?
07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: 07
- There lived a happy cobbler who passed his days working and singing from morning till night. A rich neighbour of his was a banker who one day said to him, "How much a year do you earn?"
08. Summarize the following text: 06
- My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away... Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.

Answer

01. (a) (iii) internal (b) (iii) immeasurable (c) (ii) 18,386 (d) (ii) April 1999
 (e) (iii) Sylhet and Maulvibazar (f) (iii) intricate (g) (ii) branches
 (h) (iii) source of income (i) (ii) marine (j) (i) east
02. (a) Nelson Mandela was the South Africa's first black president. Nelson Mandela throughout his life cherishes the ideal of fighting for his people's emancipation.
 (b) Mandela said something remarkable in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president. There he showed his acute abhorrence against race discrimination. Also, he told about his determination of fighting against it throughout his life.
 (c) Racial discrimination is any discrimination against any individual on the basis of their skin color, race or ethnic origin.
 (d) He is called an icon of peace and reconciliation because he came to embody the struggle of peace and justice around the world
03. (a) restrain, chain, manacle (b) idol, symbol, portrayal
 (c) independence, liberation, freedom (d) harmony, peace, accord
 (e) love, liking, friendship (f) clash, battle, combat
 (g) denial, opposition, refusal (h) link, bond, connection
 (i) denied, deprived, revoked (j) jail, confinement
04. (a) greatest, biggest (b) achieved, gained (c) under (d) oppression
 (e) compelled, forced (f) freedom, liberation (g) arrested (h) walks

05.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	e	h	a	c	g	f



Short Syllabus 2023

Model Test-01

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity."

From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony. Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus.

There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration, one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

0.5×10=5

- (a) Meditation mostly brings about ___ fitness.
 (i) psychological (ii) physical (iii) carnal (iv) exercise
- (b) What does "dissolution of thoughts" imply?
 (i) richness of thoughts (ii) concentration of thoughts
 (iii) suspension of thoughts (iv) disintegration of thoughts
- (c) Meditation improves everything but ____.
 (i) imagination (ii) concentration (iii) interactions (iv) emotions
- (d) Which one of the following is not true about meditation?
 (i) It is an age-old practice (ii) It was prescribed in scriptures
 (iii) It rectifies cardiovascular system. (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
- (e) How does meditation lead a person to infinity?
 (i) through the realm of the subconsciousness (ii) through the realm of the consciousness
 (iii) through the realm of the unconsciousness (iv) through the realm of mentality
- (f) In 'Blood circulation', the word 'blood' is a/an ____.
 (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) noun-adjective (iv) adverb
- (g) Meditation can be mastered ____.
 (i) very slowly (ii) by degrees (iii) rashly (iv) in a very deep manner

- (h) Meditation was explored first by ____.
- (i) scientific research (ii) saint people (iii) sacrilegious section (iv) philosopher Voltaire
- (i) Regular practice of meditation for cardiac disease is
- (i) essential (ii) obligatory (iii) complementary (iv) mandatory
- (j) How does a person meditate?
- (i) by concentrating on a single object (ii) scattering his/her mind
- (iii) by only closing his/her eyes (iv) (ii) and (iii)

B. Answer the following questions:

3×5=15

- (a) What is meditation? Why is meditation important for everyone?
- (b) "Meditation can improve mental fitness." Do you agree? Elucidate
- (c) How can meditation help control our emotions?
- (d) Why, according to the writer of the prose, has meditation been a part of some religious traditions from ancient period?
- (e) Does meditation have any impacts on our life? How? Explain.

02. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

1×5=5

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

Who	Event/Action	What	Where/ When
Nelson Mandela	struggled for	(i)	South Africa
Mandela	embodied	the struggle for ii).....	
Mandela	fought against	(iii)	South Africa
Mandela	firmly wanted	bringing down (iv).....	
Mandela	(v)	race discrimination	

03. Write a summary of the following text.

10

All people dream, but not equally.
Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,
Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.
But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,
For they dream their dreams with open eyes,
And make them come true,

04. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: 0.5×10=5

all	necessary	budget	use	rise	begins
follow	answer	have	through	careful	carefully

Students should be strategic about their examination. It is (a) ___ for an examinee to (b) ___ some instructions. He should go (c) ___ the whole question before he (d) ___ to write. He must make a (e) ___ of his time so that he can (f) ___ enough time to answer (g) ___ questions. He must write his answer (h) ___. He should be (i) ___ about his handwriting. He can (j) ___ double spacing if his handwriting is tiny or very large.

05. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

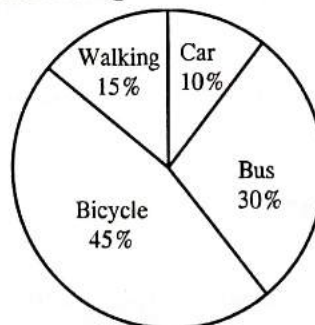
The world is getting (a) ___ because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) ___ as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c) ___ reports that the world's (d) ___ is undergoing a (e) ___ change. All these reports provide strong (f) ___ that world temperatures are (g) ___ day by day. Climatologists (h) ___ that midway through the next century temperature may have (i) ___ as much as 40° centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) ___ coastal areas and farm lands.

06. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- Sometimes, it was difficult to satisfy him with answer.
- His father got angry for this kind of activity.
- Because he always asked "Why, why, why".
- The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
- He was Thomas Alva Edison.
- But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
- For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
- Do you know who this boy was?
- And that person was his loving mother.
- A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

Part-B: Guided Writing

07. The pie-chart below shows the percentages of types of transportation used by 1200 students to come to school now, write a paragraph describing the chart. 15



08. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: 15
- There lived a happy cobbler who passed his days working and singing from morning till night. A rich neighbour of his was a banker who one day said to him, "How much a year do you earn?"

09. Suppose, you are thinking of studying computer science. This subject is quite modern. But the facilities available in our country are not adequate rather the syllabus is not up to the mark. So, you intend to study the subject in an advanced country like the Canada. Now write a letter to your father explaining **why you have chosen to study abroad**.

10

Answer

01.

- A. (a) (i) psychological (b) (iv) disintegration of thoughts
(c) (iii) interactions (d) (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
(e) (ii) through the realm of the consciousness (f) (iii) noun-adjective
(g) (iv) in a very deep manner (h) (ii) saint people
(i) (i) essential (j) (i) by concentrating on a single object

B.

- (a) Meditation refers to the act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness. Actually, it is a way of training up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training up the body.
(b) Yes, I agree. Because, meditation helps one integrate the scatter thoughts of mind and focus on a single object. Thus, it improves our mental fitness.
(c) By increasing the thinking ability of human brain, meditation contributes to the control of our emotions.
(d) According to the writer of the prose piece, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions from ancient period because the religious preachers considered it a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.
(e) Yes, meditation has many greater impacts on our life. Firstly, meditation releases our anxiety and brings a state of calmness. Secondly, it increases the thinking ability of our brain so that we can have a better control of our emotions. Also, those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Moreover, meditation helps us improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves our creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

02. (i) multi-racial democracy (ii) justice (iii) white minority rule (iv) apartheid
(v) hated

03. Try yourself

04. (a) necessary (b) follow (c) through (d) begins (e) budget
(f) have (g) all (h) carefully (i) careful (j) use
05. (a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) significant
(f) evidence (g) increasing (h) predict (i) risen (j) flood.

06.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j	a	c	d	g	b	f	i	h	e

**Short
Syllabus
2023**
Model Test-02
Full Marks: 100
Time: 3 Hours

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test
01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Sheikh Kamal knew that there is no shortcut to success. He groomed himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment. When the Pakistan military began its genocide in Bangladesh, he joined the liberation war and received military training at Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India. This tall young man who carried himself with dignity and possessed remarkable traits of leadership became the ADC of General Ataul Goni Osmani, the Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. After independence, Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life but he preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces to that end. Journalist Syed Ishtiaq Reza, in one of his columns "Ekjon Sheikh Kamal" in Bangla Tribune, rightly says that the unique qualities of Sheikh Kamal's character, especially his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture, are never seen in any son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.

This is unfortunate that just after 10 days of his 26 birthday and only after a month of his marriage with Sultana Kamal, a Dhaka University Blue in athletics, his life was cut short by a group of cowardly killers. Both he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:
0.5×10=5

- (a) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'groomed' in the passage?
 (i) guided (ii) thought (iii) knew (iv) controlled
- (b) Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life. Here 'secure' refers to?
 (i) modest (ii) easy (iii) sheltered (iv) fancy
- (c) Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. Here 'during' is a/an?
 (i) Noun (ii) preposition (iii) adjective (iv) adverb
- (d) The word 'perseverance' indicates to?
 (i) indolence (ii) persistence (iii) perceive (iv) perfunctory
- (e) What is the Philosophy of Kamal's life according to the passage?
 (i) life is beautiful (ii) success can be gained easily
 (iii) success needs hard work (iv) enjoy your life
- (f) How did Kamal attain success?
 (i) in a shortcut way (ii) through dedication
 (iii) easily (iv) through marriage

- (g) 'commitment' means in the passage?
 (i) responsibility (ii) patience
 (iii) hard work (iv) percept
- (h) The word 'genocide' can be replaced by _____
 (i) kill (ii) carnage (iii) murder (iv) beautiful side
- (i) The word 'Liberation' is a/an _____
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adjective (iv) none
- (j) The opposite meaning of the word 'dignity' is similar to _____
 (i) informality (ii) poise (iii) indecency (iv) indifference

B. Answer the following questions:

3×5=15

- (a) What did Kamal prefer?
 (b) How did Kamal and his family members die?
 (c) Do you think that Kamal could bring something unique in our country? If yes, or no, give reason.
 (d) What does the statement 'his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture' refer to?
 (e) Do you think that the killers of Sheikh Kamal were coward? Why? Why not? Explain.

02. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the background of Liberation War. (one is done for you):

1×5=5

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their importance. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are washed with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952, even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him, "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March.

1. Blood shed in the language movement in 1952 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6



03. Write a summary of the following text:

10

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.

Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA, as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura

Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains.

04. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

0.5×10=5

earn	merely	chain	from	world	raise	and
dominate	surplus	rightful	descend	free	arise	fall

Liberty does not (a)___ upon people people must (b)___ themselves to gain it. It is a fruit that must be (c)___ before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign (d)___ is an outworn idea. It is not (e)___ the government that should be free, but people themselves should be free. And no (f)___ has any real value for the common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom (g)___ ignorance. This is the main task which confronts us if we are to take our (h)___ place in the modern (i)___ . So, we must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources (j)___ energies to this great purpose.

05. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

1×10=10

Tsunami' is a Japanese word which means marine earthquake. It caused a great (a)___ on life and property along the coastlines of India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia. About 5 million people became (b)___ . We are fortunate enough that by the (c)___ of God, Bangladesh narrowly (d)___ such a natural (e)___ . But it is not unknown to us that Bangladesh lies in (f)___ earthquake zone. It still has (g)___ for Bangladesh to save the (h)___ region from any such colossal (i)___ of Tsunami. Since nobody can predict the (j)___ time of earthquake, we have to be careful and conscious from now on.

06. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- The authority sent an under aged boy named Jerry.
- The writer had been trying hard to put a finish to an extremely difficult literary work.
- Finding no other way, she requested the orphanage authority to send someone to the cabin, who could chop well.
- Jerry looked so small in size that the writer felt hesitated to appoint him for doing a heavy job like chopping.
- So, she unwillingly appointed him to see what he could do.
- For this purpose, she badly needed a very lonely place.
- This situation caused her to look for fire-wood which was available there but not ready for fire.
- With this end in view, she hired a cabin which belonged to an orphanage on the Carolina Mountains.
- But the boy insisted on his doing the job.
- It was a very cold place.

Part-B: Guided Writing

07. Look at the graph below and compare the death occurred in road accidents during Eid- ul Azha in recent years. (At least in 80 words).

15

Road Accidents during Eid-ul-Azha Holidays



08. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:

15

Once upon a time there lived a dove. It was passing its days happily. One day while he was sitting on a tree beside a river, he saw an ant.....

09. Imagine that you spent a week in your friend's home and you were nicely entertained there. Now, write a letter to your friend **thanking him for the hospitality** shown to you by him and other members of his family.

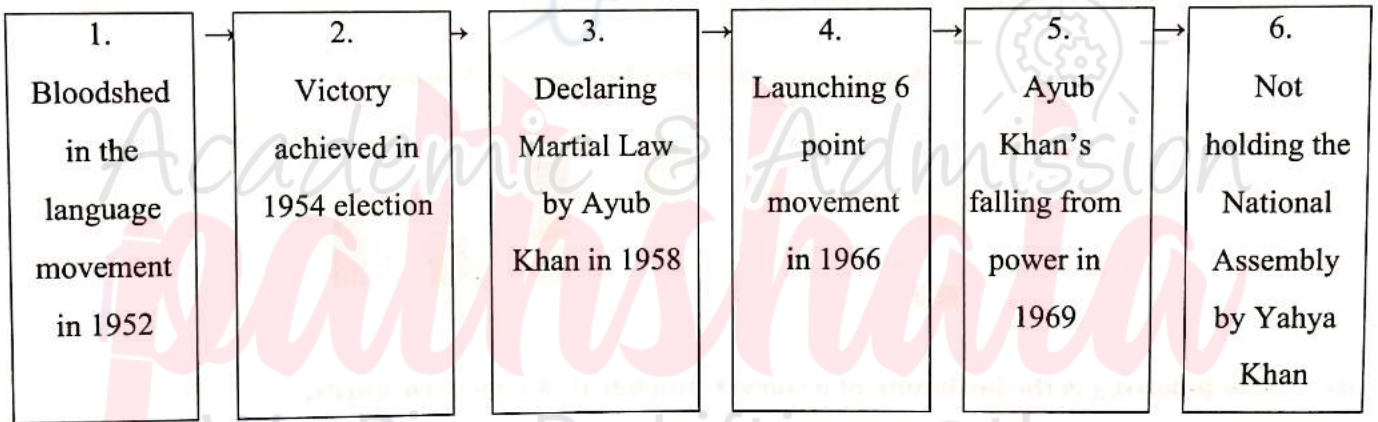
10

Answer

- 01.
- guided
 - success needs hard work
 - carnage
 - sheltered
 - noun
 - i) (i) noun
 - preposition
 - through dedication
 - (ii) persistence
 - (ii) persistence
 - (i) responsibility
 - (i) informality

- B. (a) He preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces remaining an army officer.
- (b) Some cowardly killers killed the whole family of Kamal. In other word, he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.
- (c) Yes, I think so. Because Kamal possessed some unique qualities. Nevertheless, he had a passion in sports. So, it can be said that he certainly could bring change in our country at least in the field of sports.
- (d) The statement refers to the passionate feeling of Sheikh Kamal towards sports and culture. He showed much more interest in these two sectors than any other son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.
- (e) Yes, it is thought so. Because, it is evident that he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated. This kind of killers kills someone very secretly. So, it can be said that the killers of Kamal were coward.

02.



03. Try yourself

04. (a) descend (b) raise (c) earned (d) domination (e) merely
(f) freedom (g) from (h) rightful (i) world (j) and.
05. (a) havoc/hazard (b) homeless/victim: (c) mercy/grace (d) escaped (e) disaster/calamity
(f) an/active (g) possibility (h) vulnerable (i) destruction (j) exact.

06.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	f	h	j	g	c	a	d	i	e

Short Syllabus 2023

Model Test-03

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Once upon a time there lived a bird. It was unlettered. It sang but couldn't recite a word of scripture. It hopped and it flew but lacked all sense of manners.

The King said, "Such a bird is of no use. Yet it devours fruit from the forest, bringing down the profits of fruiterers in the royal market."

He summoned the Minister and commanded, "Educate the bird!"

The task of educating the bird fell on the King's nephews, his sisters' sons.

The learned men of the court deliberated long. They pondered the reasons behind the ignorance of the creature in question. The conclusion: the bird's nest made of straw and twigs could not hold much knowledge. Therefore, the first thing needed was a proper cage.

The royal scholars received handsome fees and happily went home

A goldsmith set to work on a gilded cage. It turned out to be of such exquisite workmanship that people from far and near crowded round for a look. Some said, "This is education par excellence." Others said, "Even if it learns nothing, it has got the cage. What a lucky bird."

The goldsmith was delighted to get a bagful of money as reward and went home at once.

A teacher came to give lessons to the bird. He took a pinch of snuff and declared, "This isn't a matter of just a few texts."

One of the royal nephews sent for scribes. They made multiple copies of various texts until there was a veritable mountain. "Bravo!" exclaimed those who saw it, "There is no room for any more knowledge."

The scribes loaded their wages onto bullocks and merrily headed home. They would never again want for anything.

The nephews were constantly busy looking after the expensive cage. Repairs were always under way. Anyone who saw the endless dusting, wiping and polishing had to agree that there was "marked improvement".

A large maintenance crew was needed, and more personnel to supervise them. They all got handsome monthly salaries, which they saved in their wooden chests. Even their cousins came to live with them in cushioned comfort.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

0.5×10=5

(a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'unlettered' used in line 1?

- (i) vulgar (ii) uninformed (iii) without a letter (iv) none of these

(b) The contextual meaning of the phrase 'a pinch of snuff' is ____.

- (i) the schooling of birds (ii) a cage
(iii) a small amount of powdered tobacco (iv) a close look at the bird

(c) The word 'devour' in the second paragraph means ____.

- (i) dire (ii) consume (iii) assume (iv) endeavor

(d) The word 'monthly' is a/an ____.

- (i) adjective (ii) noun (iii) verb (iv) conjunction



- (e) The contextual meaning of the word 'summon' is ____.
- (i) to punish (ii) to gather many people (iii) to call someone (iv) to request someone
- (f) What kind of scholars were chosen for the consultation?
- (i) poorest (ii) richest (iii) submissive (iv) young
- (g) The best synonym of 'exquisite' could be ____.
- (i) extension (ii) superb (iii) exclusion (iv) intricate
- (h) The word 'veritable' in the text is a/an ____.
- (i) noun (ii) adverb (iii) adjective (iv) verb
- (i) Which of the followings describes the King best?
- (i) greedy (ii) genius (iii) cruel (iv) unwise
- (j) The word 'therefore' is a/an ____.
- (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) interjection

B. Answer the following questions:

3×5=15

- (a) Why is the bird called unlettered in the passage?
- (b) Why did the King show his concerned about the schooling of the bird?
- (c) What was the main reason of the bird's ignorance mentioned by the learned men?
- (d) 'There is no room for any more knowledge?' Why or why not? Justify your answer.
- (e) "The cage looks better no doubt, but has anyone taken notice of the bird?" Elucidate.

02. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the Elizabeth's fascinating incidents of the voyage to India. (one is done for you):

1×5=5

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship... She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passenger's conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jaldi', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and bare-footed white turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronze Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being really rich, the way people lived in India.

1. Spending thirty pounds on summer frocks → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

03. Write a summary of the following text:

10

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father- lives far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either.

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box was quite heavy when it was full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. One of my friends was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical treatment.

For me, like all other street children, life is very hard. I am looking for work. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep at night.

04. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. 0.5×10=5

learning	big	outlook	real	kinds	practical
lot	light	start	inactive	control	interaction

Our bookish knowledge becomes (a)___ when we apply it in the (b)___ life. In our practical life, we mix with different (c)___ of people and we learn their (d)___ manners and other things. The world is (e)___. If we keep our eyes and ears open, we can learn a (f)___ of things. The outside world gives us a wide scope of (g)___ and (h)___. The things received at schools and colleges are but a (i)___ of our education. We can have (j)___ education outside classroom through experience.

05. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap: 1×10=10

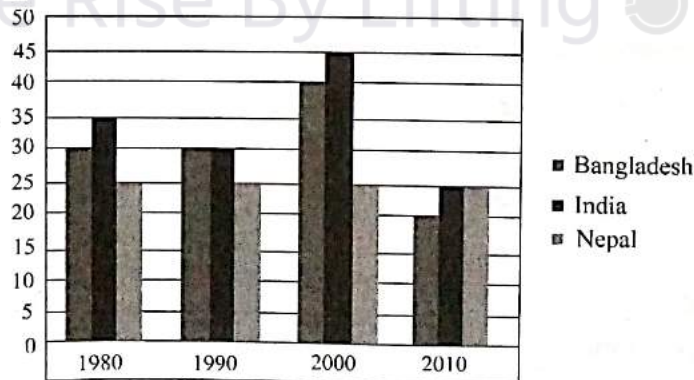
There goes a proverb that child is (a) ___ of the man. Today's child is the (b) ___ of a nation. He will (c)___ the country. The whole (d) ___ depends on their proper (e) ___. It is our fundamental (f) ___ to rouse their (g) ___ talent. A sound environment is (h) ___ both in the family and the society so that a child (i)___ up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) ___ to build up a beautiful and developed country.

06. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- Einstein walked all the way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- Accordingly, the queen sent some gorgeously dressed officials to the station to receive him.
- They could not think that Einstein would come in a simple.
- When Einstein got down from the train at Brussels, he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials were there to receive him.
- "I did not think that, anybody would send a car for me," replied the greatest scientist.
- They went back and told the queen that Einstein had not come by the train.
- When he reached the destination, the queen told him that she had sent a car for him.
- Once, the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
- The world famous scientist Einstein led a very simple life.
- The officials also expected him in a rich aristocratic dress.

Part-B: Guided Writing

07. The following graph shows the percentages of domestic violence in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in different decades. Now describe the graph in about 80 words: - 15



08. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: 15
Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was loved gold very much. Although he had a lot of gold, he wanted more.....

09. Suppose, you are Raihan. Your younger brother, Masud is not sincere to his studies. As a result, he cannot make a good result. You want to make him aware of it. Now, write a letter to him **advising him to be sincere and attentive to his studies.**

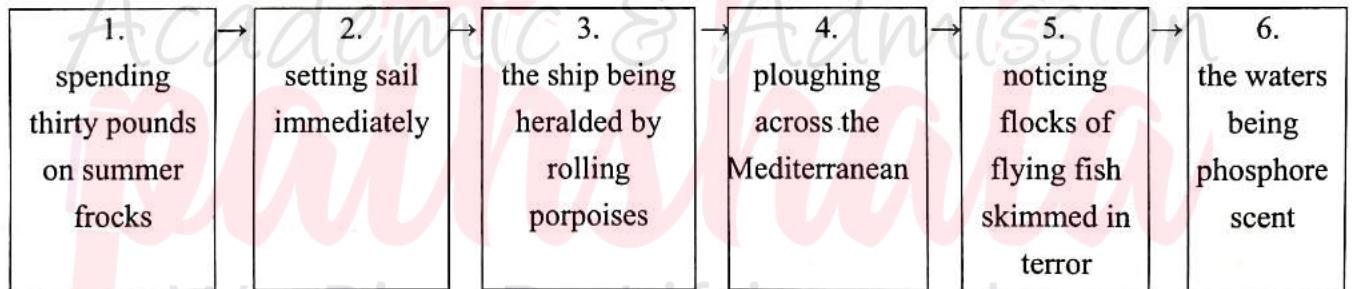
10

Answer

01.

- A. (a) (iv) none of these (b) (iii) a small amount of powdered tobacco (c) (ii) consume
(d) (i) adjective (e) (iii) to call someone (f) (iv) young (g) (ii) superb
(h) (iii) adjective (i) (iv) unwise (j) (iii) adverb
- B. (a) The bird is called unlettered because it could neither recite a word of scripture nor has any sense of manner.
(b) King became concern on schooling of the bird because despite consuming fruits and bringing profit of fruit sellers, it could neither recited from scripture nor learned manner. Consequently, it became useless.
(c) The learned men opined that the bird was ignorant because of its straw and twig made nest. Straw and twigs were unable to hold much knowledge.
(d) There was no room for any more knowledge because the scribes made a lot of texts and all were wonderful. The number of texts were very large that included all types of knowledge. So, the person who saw the text said that there was no more knowledge that did not include in the texts.
(e) The mentioned line indicates the statement of detractor who complained against a nephew that the bird was not being looked after properly though the allegation was proved false.

02.



03. Try yourself

04. (a) real/active (b) practical (c) kinds (d) outlook
(e) big (f) lot (g) learning (h) interaction
(i) start (j) active/real.
05. (a) father (b) future/leader (c) lead/guide/govern (d) country/nation
(e) development/guidance/leadership (f) duty/responsibility (g) inner/latent/hidden
(h) required/necessary/essential (i) can grow (j) possible

06.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	h	b	d	j	c	f	a	g	e



বিকল্প অপশন হাতে রাখো ভর্তিযুদ্ধে এগিয়ে থাকো

HSC বিজ্ঞান পরীক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা,

আসসালামু আলাইকুম। শিক্ষা জীবনের একটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ধাপ তোমরা অতিক্রম করতে যাচ্ছে। ঐদ্যাম-উন্মেষ শিক্ষা পরিবারের পক্ষ থেকে তোমাদের জন্য শুভকামনা। JSC, SSC ইত্যাদি যে ধাপগুলো তোমরা ইতিমধ্যে অতিক্রম করে এসেছো, সেগুলো অবশ্যই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ছিল। তবে HSC ধাপটা সে তুলনায় একটু বেশিই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এজন্য যে, এর পরই তোমরা অংশগ্রহণ করতে যাচ্ছে ভর্তি পরীক্ষায় যার সফলতার উপর ভিত্তি করেই নির্ধারিত হবে উচ্চশিক্ষায় তোমার স্বপ্নের ঠিকানা- মেডিকেল, বুয়েট, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কিংবা অন্য কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান। তবে স্বপ্নরাজ্যে বিচরণের পথ যতটা মসৃণ, বাস্তবে স্বপ্নপূরণের পথ ততটাই বন্ধুর। তবুও কেউ না কেউ তো সফল হয়। হ্যাঁ বন্ধুরা, সফল সে-ই হবে যে নিতে পারবে সঠিক সিদ্ধান্ত, যার থাকবে স্থায়ী চেষ্টা, যার উপর থাকবে সৃষ্টিকর্তার দয়া ও সৃষ্টজীবের দোয়া। হ্যাঁ, সফলতা মানে এগুলোরই সমন্বয়। আর এই সমন্বয়ে তোমাদের ভূমিকা-ই মুখ্য। আমরা পালন করতে পারি সহায়ক ভূমিকা। সময়ের বিবর্তনে ভর্তি পরীক্ষা আজ ভর্তিযুদ্ধের নামান্তর। ভর্তি পরীক্ষা মানেই একটি আসনের বিপরীতে প্রতিযোগী ২০-৫০ জন। চাস পাবে ১ জন, ব্যর্থ হবে ১৯-৪৯ জন। ব্যর্থতার হারই বেশি। বুদ্ধিমানেরা তাই সিদ্ধান্ত নেয় বিকল্প অপশন হাতে রেখে। তাই আর সিদ্ধান্তহীনতা নয়; স্থির কর তোমার পছন্দ আর নিয়ে নাও সময়োপযোগী সঠিক সিদ্ধান্ত :

মেডিকেল

যাদের মেইন টার্গেট
তাদের জন্য

মেডিকেল + ভার্সিটি Math @ উন্মেষ

ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং

যাদের মেইন টার্গেট
তাদের জন্য

ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং + Biology @ ঐদ্যাম

ভার্সিটি 'ক'

যাদের মেইন টার্গেট
তাদের জন্য

ভার্সিটি 'ক' + বিভাগ পরিবর্তন @ ঐদ্যাম

শিক্ষার্থীর প্রয়োজনে
প্রোগ্রাম মাইগ্রেশন
ঐদ্যাম উন্মেষ-ই
একমাত্র অপশন

প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী ও অভিভাবকবৃন্দ,

শিক্ষার্থীর প্রয়োজনে প্রোগ্রাম মাইগ্রেশনের সুবিধা বাংলাদেশে একমাত্র ঐদ্যাম-উন্মেষ শিক্ষা পরিবারেই রয়েছে। অর্থাৎ কোনো একটি প্রোগ্রামে ভর্তি হবার পর কোনো শিক্ষার্থী যদি কোনো কারণে (যেমন- HSC পরীক্ষা/রেজাল্ট আশানুরূপ না হওয়া, টার্গেট পরিবর্তন হওয়া ইত্যাদি) প্রোগ্রাম পরিবর্তন করতে চায়, যেমন- ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং প্রোগ্রাম থেকে মেডিকেল/ভার্সিটি 'ক' প্রোগ্রামে যেতে চায় অথবা মেডিকেল প্রোগ্রাম থেকে ভার্সিটি 'ক'/ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং প্রোগ্রামে যেতে চায় অথবা ভার্সিটি 'ক' প্রোগ্রাম থেকে মেডিকেল/ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং প্রোগ্রামে যেতে চায় তবে সে যেকোনো সময়ই তা করতে পারবে।

উপরন্তু, কোন শিক্ষার্থী যদি শাখা পরিবর্তন করতে চায় তবে যেকোনো সময়ই সে তা করতে পারবে।

Udvash Branches inside of Dhaka

Branch	Phone No.	Location
Mirpur	01713236705	Plot-4 (3rd Floor) Block-B, Section-06 (Opposite to Sher-E-Bangla Stadium, Gate No. 5)
Rupnagar	01713236734	House No - 20 (3rd Floor) Road No - 12, Rupnagar Mirpur, Dhaka - 1216
Cantonment	01713236724	CB 211/4, Kachukhet Main Road, Dhaka Cantonment Dhaka-1206 (3rd Floor of Basic Bank)
Farmgate	01713236711	Malek Tower (5th Floor, 2nd Lift 5) Farmgate Dhaka-1215, (Opposite to Farmgate Police Box)
	01713236710	78 Green Road (1st Floor), Farmgate, Dhaka-1215 (Nearest to Hotel Green Palace)
	01787687501	Concord Tower (4th Floor, 4th Lift), Farmgate, (Opposite to Farmgate Police Box).
Mohammadpur	01713236701	House-14/17 (1st Floor), Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur Dhaka-1207 (Mohammadpur Post office Lane)
Science Lab.	01713236706	Happy Arcade Shopping Mall (2nd Floor) House - 3, Road-3, Mirpur Road, Dhanmondi, Dhaka
Bakshi Bazar	01713236712	Helicon Center (3rd Floor), 19/1, 19/2 (18 tola Bhaban), Bakshi Bazar Mor (Nearest to Dhaka Medical College)
Laxmibazar	01713236720	15, Laxmibazar (3rd Floor), Opposite to St. Gregory's High School, Old Dhaka
Jatrabari	01713236719	101, Shahid Faruk Road (2nd Floor), Jatrabari Dhaka-1204 (Nearest to Agarni Bank Building)
Dania	01713236718	594 (1st Floor), Dania Bazar Road, Dania, (Nearest Dania Mazar) Dhaka-1236
Konapara	01713236757	Aziz Tower (2nd Floor), Farm Mor, Konapara (Above the UCB Bank), Demra, Dhaka-1360
Banasree	01713236723	House - 13, Block - B (3rd Floor), Rampura Dhaka-1219 (Main Road, Banasree Project)
Basabo	01713236722	114/A, (1st Floor), Sabujbagh, Basabo Dhaka-1214 (Opposite to Buddhist Temple)
Khilgaon	01713236768	House - 1414/1/A, Opposite to National Ideal School & College, Gate No. 1
Motijheel	01713236708	Eden Building (1st Floor), 167, Inner Circular Road Motijheel-1222 (Opposite to Notre Dame College)
Shantinagar	01713236703	Al-Modina Palace (3rd Floor), Shantinagar Mor Dhaka - 1217 (Bata Show-room Building)
Malibagh	01713236702	Hosaf Shopping Complex (3rd Floor), Malibagh Mor Dhaka-1217 (Medinova Diagnostic Centre Building)
Tongi	01713236759	Holding - 186/9, S. S. Academy Road (1st Floor), Auchpara Tongi.
Uttara	01713236707	Sector No -06, Road No - 12, House No-07 (4th Floor) House Building, Uttara, Dhaka-1230. (Beside Main Road)
Savar	01713236721	B-2 Jaleswar, YMCA Building, Radio Colony, Savar (Singer Show Room-1st Floor)

Udvash Branches outside of Dhaka

Gazipur	01713236746	O.K. Tower, 2nd Floor of Shwapno Shopping (North Side of Govt. Girls College), Jaydebpur
Narayanganj	01713236717	Elahi Villa, 39/A (1st Floor), Allama Iqbal Road (South to Iqbal Road Jam-E-Mosque), Chashara, Narayanganj.
Mymensingh	01713236716	House - 19/A (1st Floor), Shaheb Ali Road, Notun Bazar, Mymensingh.
Mymensingh(K.B.)	01713236769	House No - 99 Sarker Plaza (1st Floor), Kewatkhali, Wapda Moor, K.B. Ismail Road.
Jamalpur	01713236740	House No- 48 (2nd Floor), Amlapara (opposite to zilla School), Jamalpur.
Sherpur	01713236749	251, Walton Plaza (1st Floor), Kharampur, Sherpur
Kishoreganj	01713236739	Bulbul Villa (2nd Floor), Bakultala, Kharampotti, Kishoreganj.
Netrokona	01713236767	House No- 641 (2nd Floor), Opposite to Pourashava, Netrokona.
Narsingdi	01713236738	205/04, Nusrat Villa (1st Floor), Baluchor, West Brahmondi, Narsingdi-1502
Brahmanbaria	01713236743	House No- 963, Khalek Manzilla (1st Floor), Moulovi Para, Brahmanbaria.
Sylhet	01713236729	Jubayer Commercial Bhaban (1st Floor), Air Port Road, Chouhatti (Opposite to Civil Surgeon Office), Sylhet.
Tangail	01713236737	287 Zilla Sadar Road, Akurtakur Para, Tangail-1900, (Dhaleshwari Hospital-3rd Floor).
Sirajganj	01713236742	House No: 4, S.K Bhabon (3rd Floor) B A College Road (Nearest to Paper House) Sirajganj.
Pabna	01713236736	Alia Madrasah Market (1st Floor), Radhanagar, Pabna-6600
Kushtia	01713236735	3/1 (1st Floor), Justice Mahbub Morshed Road, Peyaratola, Kushtia-7000
Jhenaidah	01713236761	West side of K.C. College (Nearest to S.A. Paribahon), Jhenaidah.
Chuadanga	01713236764	House No. 2957 (3rd Floor), College Road (In front of Public Works Division Office).
Rajshahi	01713236713	House No. 154/2 (2nd Floor), Kadirgonj (West side to Nagor Bhabon) Rajshahi.
Naogaon	01713236756	Alfa Garden (2nd Floor), North to KD Moor (Near to PM School), Ukil Para, Naogaon
Natore	01713236751	Kazi Tower (3rd Floor), Boi Potti, Station Road, Alaipur, Natore
Chapainawabganj	01713236747	52, Kathal Bagicha (3rd Floor), Gabtala Moor, Near to Harimohan High School Science Building.
Bogura	01713236727	House-292/304, Fazal Cottage (1st Floor), Jalesoritol (Beside Kali Mondir), Bogra.
Joypurhat	01713236754	Professor Para, Surjer Hasi Clinic (3rd Floor), Joypurhat
Gaibandha	01713236755	Arshi Plaza (2nd Floor), Near to Singer Show-Room, Dak Banglo Moor, DB Road, Gaibandha.
Rangpur	01713236726	House-37 (3rd Floor), Medical Moor, (Opposite to Rangpur Cantt. Public College Gate), Rangpur.
Kurigram	01713236753	MRZ Plaza (1st Floor), In front of Sheba Clinic, Ghosh Para, Kurigram
Saidpur	01713236741	House No: 202 (2nd Floor), Dinajpur Road, New Babu Para (Above the Singer Show Room).
Dinajpur	01713236733	Nargis Plaza (2nd Floor) Charu Babur Moor, Dinajpur. (Above the Sheba Pharmacy)
Thakurgaon	01713236748	West side to Islam Plaza, Alim Enterprise (2nd Floor) Amtoli Moor.
Manikganj	01713236763	Manikganj Plaza (1st Floor), Shahid Rafiq Road, Manikganj
Faridpur	01713236732	House-55 (1st Floor), Saroda Sundori Mohila, College Road, Jheelutuli, Faridpur.
Gopalganj	01713236760	Holding-281/3 (3rd Floor), Bottola, Gopalganj.
Magura	01713236752	45/46 (2nd Floor), Council Para, Behind the Pourashava, Magura
Jashore	01713236731	House-30 (2nd Floor), Judge Court Moor, (Beside Press Club Building), Jessore.
Khulna	01713236715	House-46/1 (2nd Floor), Moshir Rahman Road, Shantidham Moor, Khulna.
Satkhira	01713236750	Govt. College Road (1st Floor), Munjedpur, Opposite to Karim Mess, Satkhira
Barishal	01713236730	House-31/32, Rouse-Bay (Ground Floor), North Alekanda, Bogra Road, Barisal.
Munshiganj	01713236762	House No. 54/1 (2nd Floor), Bangabandhu Road (Kachari Chatter) South side to Shipakala, Munshiganj.
Cumilla	01713236728	House no- 203/187, Garden City (3rd Floor), Jhawtala, (Nearest Police lines Moor), Cumilla.
Chandpur	01713236765	Doha Plaza (2nd Floor), Stadium Road, Chandpur.
Feni	01713236744	Shahzahan Tower (1st Floor), Trank Road (Opposite ot Sonali Bank Ltd.), Mukta Bazar.
Noakhali	01713236745	House No: 208, Alif Plaza (2nd Floor), Main Road, Maizdi Court (Above the Sonali Bank) Noakhali.
Chattogram (Chalkbazar)	01713236714	Gulzar Tower (3rd Floor), Gulzar Moor, Chalkbazar, Chittagong.
Chattogram (Halishohor)	01713236758	Momotaj Hights (3rd Floor), Barapul Moor, Halishohor, Chittagong (Opposite to Islami Bank).
Cox's Bazar	01713236766	Saikat Tower (4th Floor), Barmis Market, Cox's Bazar.

District Co-Ordinator

Sunamganj	01313368671	Rangamati	01313368666	Meherpur	01313368670	Barguna	01313368658
Habiganj	01313368656	Khagrachari	01313368663	Narail	01313368650	Patuakhali	01313368661
Moulvibazar	01313368655	Shariatpur	01313368648	Bagerhat	01313368654	Bhola	01313368662
Lakshmipur	01313368647	Madaripur	01313368668	Pirojpur	01313368660	Lalmonirhat	01313368646
Bandarban	01313368665	Rajbari	01313368669	Jhalokati	01313368659	Panchagarh	01313368653
						Thakurgaon (Pirganj)	01313036342